

# **PREPARATION PLAN**

## **YUMA FIELD OFFICE**

**APRIL 2004**



New Water Mountain Wilderness

Photo Credit: Dave Repass

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# United States Department of the Interior



## BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

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## PREPARATION PLAN

## FOR

## YUMA FIELD OFFICE

## APRIL 2004

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## **I. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND**

### **A. Planning Area and Description**

The Yuma Field Office (Yuma FO) encompasses 1.2 million acres along the lower Colorado River in southwest Arizona and southeast California, extending eastward into Arizona. The public lands are configured in an area 155 miles long and up to 90 miles wide. This area extends northward along the lower Colorado River from the Southern International Boundary at San Luis, Arizona, to north of Blythe, California, and Ehrenberg, Arizona. The Yuma FO boundary extends eastward to the Eagletail Mountains Wilderness Area and south along the Yuma and Maricopa County line to the northern boundary of the Barry Goldwater Range. The planning area is located in Yuma, La Paz, and Maricopa Counties in Arizona; and Imperial and Riverside Counties in California (see Figure 1. Project Location Map).

Yuma FO Mission Statement: “Our mission is to manage the public lands to best serve diverse publics and to conserve natural and cultural resources for future generations.”

The Yuma FO manages a diverse combination of land and resources. The field office includes the lower Colorado River, a destination for hundreds of thousands of visitors seeking year-round water-related and off-highway recreation. On average, 250,000 visitors utilize the Quartzsite Long-Term Visitors Area and the five surrounding 14-day camp sites on an annual basis.

Within the Yuma FO are four wilderness areas in Arizona and portions of four different wilderness areas in California. The Yuma FO maintains an active lands program, overseeing right-of-way usage for major utility corridors connecting energy-rich states (Texas, Wyoming, and New Mexico) to California through Arizona. Complex issues involve public lands actions from two states—California and Arizona. The Yuma FO has an active fire management program which address wildland urban interface, hazardous fuel reduction, and wildland fire suppression.

Yuma FO manages public lands under three land use plans (LUP) and eight LUP amendments. The LUPs are as follows:

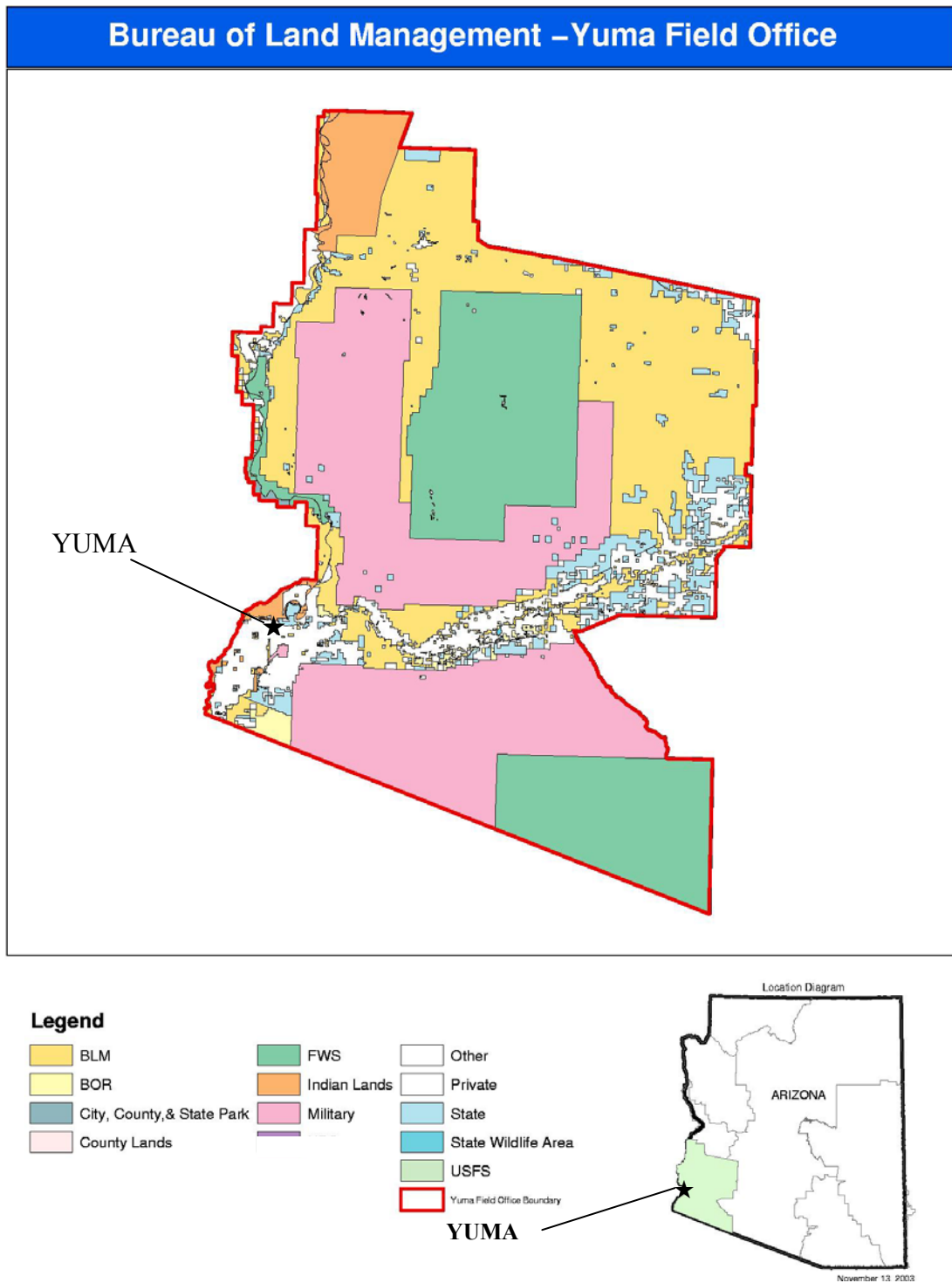
- Yuma District Resource Management Plan (Yuma RMP) (1987)
- Lower Gila South Resource Management Plan (1988)
- Lower Gila North Management Framework Plan (1983)

The eight amendments to the plans are listed chronologically:

- Lower Gila South Resource Management Plan–Goldwater Amendment (1990)
- Yuma District Resource Management Plan Amendment (1992)
- Yuma District (Bill Williams) Resource Management Plan Amendment (1994a)
- Yuma District (Havasui) Resource Management Plan Amendment (1994b)
- Yuma District (Lands) Resource Management Plan Amendment (1996)
- Statewide Amendment to recommend suitability for Wild and Scenic Rivers (1996)
- Statewide Amendment for Standards and Guides (1997)
- Yuma District (North Baja EIS) Resource Management Plan Amendment (2002)

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Figure 1. – Project Location Map



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There are a considerable number of supporting documents and related plans that have been completed over the years since the RMP was written. A list of these documents can be found within Appendix A-Related Plans.

Lands adjacent to the Yuma FO planning area include: BLM-Lake Havasu Field Office, BLM-Phoenix Field Office, Bureau of Reclamation, Imperial National Wildlife Refuge, Cibola National Wildlife Refuge, Kofa National Wildlife Refuge, U.S. Army Yuma Proving Ground and Marine Corps Air Station-Yuma, Barry M. Goldwater Range, Cocopah Reservation, Fort Yuma Indian Reservation, Colorado River Indian Tribes, Arizona State Lands, Arizona Game and Fish Department, and several private lands owners including the regional irrigation districts.

Yuma FO collaborates with cities and towns next to public land, where urban interface issues are present. The City of Yuma, Town of Quartzsite, and outlying communities of San Luis, Somerton, Dateland, and Hyder have expressed interest in collaborating with BLM and participating in the planning process.

The BLM has prepared two monitoring plans for public lands managed by Yuma FO to ensure that management actions meet plan objectives consistent with the original plans: (1) Five Year Monitoring Program Planning Update for the Yuma District Resource Management Plan 1986-1991 (1994) and (2) Lower Gila South Resource Management Plan Monitoring Plan (1988).

The Yuma FO is taking a collaborative approach, incorporating community-based partnership concepts into the planning process. Yuma FO would use contract labor along with its own resources to complete the plan within two to three years.

## **B. Need for Resource Management Plan**

A Land Use Plan Evaluation was completed December 2000. The evaluation concluded that a majority of the RMP decisions were either being implemented or had been implemented. As a result of boundary adjustments and managing under multiple plans, it was recommended to consider a revision and consolidation of the RMP. Specific maintenance and clarification of existing decisions are addressed within Section II of this Preplan.

The preplan assesses anticipated planning issues, management concerns, and participants in the planning process, schedule, and cost estimates for implementing the plan revision. This would give Yuma FO the opportunity to consolidate three resource management plans and several plan amendments.

## **C. Purpose of the Preparation Plan**

The purpose of this preparation plan is to:

1. Identify anticipated planning issues and management concerns;
2. Identify preliminary planning criteria and outstanding questions that must be addressed to support management decisions;
3. Identify a standard document format (e.g., documents, maps, tables, photos, etc.) for the presentation of the process, information, and decisions, including presentation on the Internet;

4. Identify information or data needed to resolve or address identified issues, management concerns, planning criteria, and outstanding questions;
5. Identify available data and data collection/format standards, and provide an explanation of how that data support the plan itself, and how the data address the planning requirements and anticipated issues or outstanding questions;
6. Identify any known or anticipated data gaps and explain why the data are needed to support the plan itself, how the data support the planning requirements and how the data address anticipated issues or outstanding questions;
7. Establish a data inventory and collection activity plan, that is coordinated with estimated time-frames needed to establish an integrated, automated geospatial database for filling in data gaps;
8. Establish a communication process for direct communication with the public to ensure greater public involvement in the planning process and to ensure wide distribution of relevant information;
9. Establish a work plan that identifies the staffing and technology needs to support public involvement and communication through the use of the Internet;
10. Identify the analytical process required to answer or address outstanding questions, issues, or concerns; and
11. Formulate a budget.

## **II. ANTICIPATED PLANNING ISSUES AND MANAGEMENT CONCERNS**

A planning issue is a matter of wide public concern over resource management problems that prevent BLM from fulfilling its multiple use mission. This usually means that one or more individuals or groups are interested in a resource or land use on public land, that each may have different values for the resource, and that there are different ways (alternatives) in which to resolve the issue. They may be identified by local, state, or national needs or may reflect conditions specific to Yuma FO. Identified issues may change throughout the planning process as new concerns are identified and the public becomes fully involved in the planning process.

Management concerns are topics or points of dispute that involve a resource management activity or land use. While some concerns overlap issues, a management concern is generally more important to an individual or a few individuals, as opposed to a planning issue, which has more widespread point of conflict. Addressing management concerns in the RMP Revision/EIS will help ensure a comprehensive examination of BLM's land use management. Management concerns will be modified as the planning process continues and more input is received through public involvement. Management concerns will usually not be addressed as thoroughly as an issue.

The issues and management concerns presented below are preliminary and based on the best information known to date. Preparation of this RMP will afford many opportunities for collaboration with local, State, Federal, and Tribal governments and land management agencies, public interest groups, and public land users. As a result, these issues and concerns may need to be modified and perfected to reflect public comments and concerns raised during formal scoping.

## A. Issues

### ***Issue 1: How do we best protect and manage the natural, biological, cultural and paleontological resources on the public lands?***

#### Riparian Areas, Floodplains, and Wetlands

- How should we manage riparian wetlands to protect them from further degradation as development continues along the lower Colorado and Gila Rivers?
- What restoration measures should we take?
- Should existing agricultural leases be retired for riparian habitat?

#### Soil, Water, and Air Quality

- What is the status of ground and surface waters in the planning area?
- What are the desired future conditions for soil and water resources?
- Which human-caused impacts to the surface will we rehabilitate, and how will we rehabilitate them?
- Are there areas where the soil properties would limit certain resources uses?
- What areas are more susceptible to soil erosion?
- How will we manage water to protect natural and wilderness values?
- What impact would there be to air quality?

#### Vegetation Management

- What is the desired plant community for the river corridor and upland desert?
- How will we manage activities to attain the desired plant community including restoration of native riparian plant communities?
- Are invasive non-native species (e.g. *Salvinia molesta*, *Brassica tournefortii*, *Pennisetum ciliare*) an increasing problem in the planning area? If so, how should they be controlled?
- What policy or decision is needed on an LUP level to protect native vegetation?
- What policy or decision is needed on an LUP level to protect native vegetation?

#### Fish and Wildlife

- What projections do we need to develop for current and future recreation, urban growth, and land tenure impacts on wildlife and their habitats?
- Do we need to develop new water catchments?
- Does abandoned mine management create a conflict between public use and wildlife (bat habitat)?
- How do we evaluate management prescriptions within priority wildlife habitat?
- Do we want to evaluate the Gila River for priority wildlife habitat?

#### Threatened, Endangered, and Special Status Species

- How should we incorporate existing habitat management plans, multiple-species conservation plans, and conservation agreements into the new planning document?
- What stipulations or mitigation measures should be considered for project development to promote the health and welfare of threatened and endangered species?

- Are there any areas suitable for reintroduction of special status species, including Sonoran pronghorn?
- Do we need to consider seasonal closures for sensitive special status species protection?
- How will Sonoran desert tortoise and flat-tailed horned lizard habitat be managed to assure that the species are not listed under the Endangered Species Act?

#### Cultural Resources

- How should we manage cultural resources in wilderness areas and remote locations?
- What other areas do we need to preserve and protect?
- Should we withdraw culturally sensitive lands from public land and mining laws?
- How should cultural sites be identified and allocated to protection, interpretation, or research?
- What are Tribal concerns related to cultural resources management? How can we incorporate tribal perspectives into interpretative and educational materials?
- What measures can we develop to protect sites, landmarks, or use areas that have sacred or other traditional importance to Native Americans?
- Are potential impacts on Indian trust resources adequately addressed?

#### Paleontological Resources

- What is the paleontological potential within the Yuma FO?
- What type of use restrictions should be developed within areas that are likely to contain vertebrate or noteworthy occurrences of invertebrates or plant fossils?
- What type of management recommendations could be developed to promote scientific, educational, and recreational uses of fossils?

### ***Issue 2: What resource uses are appropriate for the Yuma FO? How should public use activities be managed?***

#### Fire Management

- How should we link fire management to vegetation, wildlife, and riparian goals and objectives?
- How should the plan address urban interface (e.g. trailer parks, recreation sites) and hazardous fuels?
- What fire suppression directives included in wilderness management plans should we incorporate into the plan?
- How should the plan address seasonal fire restrictions?
- What are the maximum burned acres and type and level of hazardous fuels treatments are needed to meet desired wildland fire conditions and also vegetation, wildlife, and riparian conditions.
- What criteria will be used for establishing wildland fire management priorities?
- What restrictions on fire management practices are required?
- What best management practices are needed to meet wildland fire management goals?

### Hazardous Materials

- How can we handle the multi-jurisdictional issue of unauthorized disposal of waste products, trash, and hazardous waste on public land?
- How should hazardous materials laws be addressed in the plan?
- How do we manage for abandoned mines and unexploded ordnance?

### Recreation and Visual Resources

- Are existing camping areas, concessions, and facilities adequate for current and foreseeable levels of recreation use?
- How do we provide facilities and infrastructures in response to western urbanization while protecting the planning area's renewable and nonrenewable resources?
- Do we need to establish carrying capacities for recreational facilities?
- Do the well and dump station in the La Posa Long-Term Visitor Area (LTVA) have an economic affect on the Town of Quartzsite?
- How should we manage unauthorized camping on BLM lands?
- What is the economic value of public campgrounds to the community and the relationship to private RV parks?
- Should water resources be accessible for recreation development?
- Are there any areas that are suitable for competitive events?
- Are human sanitation problems on public lands affecting public health and safety?
- Do we need to reevaluate the existing VRM classifications?
- What plan-level decisions do we need for structures remaining on the Colorado River floodplain?
- Do we want to consider Arizona Highway 95 a scenic corridor?
- Should certain areas be designated for protection, interpretation, or research based on their natural or cultural resources?
- Should existing and proposed recreation sites be withdrawn from the nondiscretionary land laws and mineral entry under the 1872 Mining Law?

### Land Tenure & Use Authorizations

- Are the existing communication sites adequate?
- Do we want to designate any other areas for concessions?
- How will we address open space issues in rapid-growth areas?
- Should we adjust land tenure? Which lands should be identified for sale, exchange, or acquisition?
- What is the potential for transfer of lands for recreation and public purpose (R&PP)?
- Have we addressed all current needs for legal public access?
- Should the plan consider acquisition for special areas, including Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs), wilderness, and other priority areas?
- Are new utility corridors needed to link those designated in the Lower Gila South RMP and the California Desert District Plan?
- Are the existing utility corridors appropriately located and are they adequate for future use? Should additional corridors for energy rights-of-ways be evaluated?
- How will utility corridors be managed to protect visual resource values?
- How should we address management of communication sites?

### Minerals

- On abandoned mine lands, how can we protect public safety and health while ensuring cultural and wildlife values are preserved?
- What are the projected needs for mineral development and how can we best manage for these needs?
- Where is the geothermal and mineral potential within the Yuma FO?
- Where should we establish community pits and common use areas?
- What areas are available for mineral materials disposal? What areas are restricted?
- What lands, if any, should be withdrawn from public land laws, including mineral access?
- What areas should we leave open for mineral materials disposal?
- What lands, if any, should be withdrawn from public land laws, including mineral access?

### Oil and Gas

- What is the oil and gas potential for the Yuma FO?
- What restrictions consistent with BLM's EPCA policy should be applied during oil and gas leasing and development?

### Transportation Planning and Access

- How should we address area and route designations for off-highway vehicle travel?
- What categories of area and route designations need to be considered?
- How will we meet public access needs while protecting the integrity of natural, biological, and cultural resources?
- Are current route inventories satisfactory?
- How do we coordinate our route systems with other agencies?
- Do we need to acquire road and trail easements to provide reasonable access?
- Should we re-evaluate or implement travel restriction decisions in priority wildlife areas?
- What level of impact would unpaved roads have on air quality and the PM<sup>10</sup> Non-Attainment area?

### Grazing Use

- Are Rangeland Health Standards on the public lands being met?
- Does livestock grazing in the desert continue to be an appropriate use allocation?
- Should grazing be authorized on perennial or ephemeral allotments, or not at all? Should there be changes in classification?
- Are the existing "seasons of use" appropriate for the Yuma FO?

### Lands with Wilderness Characteristics

- Are there any lands that should be considered for their wilderness characteristics and how should they be managed?

***Issue 3: How do we evaluate public lands for special area designations?***

Existing Wilderness Areas

- What actions need to be taken to improve the overall management of existing wilderness areas?

National Trails

- What actions need to be taken to provide for appropriate management for the National Historic De Anza Trail?

Back Country Byways

- Should we also consider National Back Country Byways, National Recreation Trails and Significant Caves?
- Should the BLM consider the issuance of rights-of-ways to the BLM for specially designated trails or byways?

Area of Critical Environmental Concern

- Should we change the boundaries of existing ACECs and outstanding natural areas? Should we retain these areas under their current designations?
- Are there additional areas that should be considered for designation as ACEC due to their natural or cultural resources?
- What other management activities should be considered at the Gila River Cultural ACEC?

***Issue 4: How do we integrate public land management with other agency and community plans?***

Coordinated planning and management

- What types of agreements will be required with local, State, and Federal agencies?
- How can the Yuma FO planning process incorporate local, State, Tribal, and other Federal planning efforts?
- What actions are required to establish or maintain cooperative relationships with county sheriffs' departments, Border Patrol, and other law enforcement and emergency response organizations?
- What specific decisions should be coordinated across management boundaries?
- What cross-border issues with Mexico need to be addressed?
- How will RMP decisions address increasing population demands on public lands?
- What decisions do we need to continue these projects and foster urban interface planning?
- How can we incorporate the objectives of the Lower Colorado River Multi-Species Conservation Program (MSCP)?

### Environmental Justice

- What types of future use could have an impact on low-income or minority populations within the planning area?

### Socioeconomics

- What are the implications of social and economic conditions and trends for public land management?
- How might the social and economic context change over the life of the plan and how will BLM and the plan accommodate these changes?
- How should we revise the plan to reflect changing demographics within the planning area?
- How do visitors to public lands affect community socioeconomic conditions?
- How will BLM incorporate visitor and resident preferences into public land management?
- Are there needs for community expansion? If so, how can they be accommodated?
- How can the BLM best work with the Tribal governments, counties, communities, tourism industry, local businesses, etc. to ensure that visitors are provided with the right information about the area and the recreational activities it offers?
- How do we address the recreation needs of our growing communities?

## **B. Management Concerns**

### Vegetation

- Need to provide clear guidelines for project level work in which actions can be completed in accordance with the Arizona Native Plant Law.
- Are there any vegetative products suitable for public use/sale (e.g. firewood)?
- Should there be firewood sales for personal use? Should there be campfire restrictions?
- Are restrictions on personal /camping use appropriate (e.g. Ironwood)?

### Fish and Wildlife

- What types of projects are appropriate within special status species habitat?
- What types of mitigation should be considered for special status species protection?
- Do we need to designate potential, suitable, and occupied southwestern willow flycatcher habitat?

### Cultural Resources

- What measures do we need to protect cultural resources from vandalism, OHV damage, other uses, and natural deterioration? What lands will we try to acquire to protect significant cultural resources?

### Paleontological Resources

- What areas containing, or that are likely to contain, vertebrate or noteworthy occurrences of invertebrate or plant fossils are identified and evaluated prior to authorizing surface disturbing activities?

- What management recommendations are developed to promote the scientific, educational, and recreational uses of fossils?
- What threats to paleontological resources are identified and mitigated as appropriate?

#### Recreation

- Which sites should we allocate to scientific, recreational, educational, and traditional uses? Which sites should we develop for interpretive use?
- Do we need to evaluate the recreational potential at Gilmore's and Walter's Camps?
- Review new special recreation permits and concession leases and vendor permits for feasibility and consistency with existing land use plans.
- Should the management plan consider establishing designated routes for a wide variety of recreational use (e.g. hiking, biking, equestrian, and OHV)?

#### Utility Corridors

- Are our existing and proposed corridors consistent with the Western Utility Group Corridor Study?
- Do the Yuma FO corridors align with adjacent BLM field office corridors?
- Should we consider aligning/coordinating our utility corridors with adjacent field offices?
- What is BLM's role in educating the public about major utility corridors?

#### Mineral

- Which areas should be evaluated for mineral withdrawal?
- Should currently withdrawn areas be opened to mineral entry?

#### Grazing Use

- Is the cost/benefit for the range improvements being met when so little use is made?
- 

#### Planning

- How should Yuma FO be involved in the Lower Colorado River Multiple-Species Conservation Plan?
- How do we incorporate the implementation of the LCR-MSCP?
- How do we incorporate actions within the 5-Mile Zone Management Plan?

#### International Issues

- What land use plan decisions need to be made in regarding international boundary issues?

### III. PRELIMINARY PLANNING CRITERIA

The BLM planning regulations (43 CFR 1610.4-2) require the development of planning criteria to guide preparation of the Resource Management Plan. Planning criteria are the constraints or ground rules that guide and direct plan preparation. They ensure the plan is tailored to the identified issues and that unnecessary data collection and analyses are avoided. Planning criteria are based on applicable laws and regulations, agency guidance, the result of consultation and coordination with the public, other Federal, State, and local agencies, and Native American tribes (see Appendix B-Laws, Regulations, Orders, Manuals, and Policies relating to Resource Management Plans).

The following preliminary criteria were developed and will be reviewed by the public during scoping; they will be included in the *Federal Register* notice. After public comment analysis, the final planning criteria will be approved and distributed to all interested parties collaborating in the planning process.

#### General Planning Criteria

1. The plans will be completed in compliance with the Federal Land Management and Policy Act, the Endangered Species Act, the National Environmental Policy Act, and all other relevant Federal laws and executive orders (including wilderness legislation), and management policies of the BLM.
2. The plan will result in determinations as required by special program and resource specific guidance detailed in Appendix C of the BLM's Planning Handbook (H-1601-1), as amended by IM No. 2004-007, Attachment 1; Subject: Land Use Plan and Implementation Plan Guidance for Wildland Fire Management
3. Where planning decisions have previously been made that still apply, those decisions will be carried forward into the plan. They will also use information developed and management alternatives proposed in previous studies of the planning area. Relevant decisions and alternatives proposed in previous studies of the planning area will be brought forward into the plan.
  - a. The planning team will work collaboratively with the State of Arizona, Yuma, La Paz, Imperial, Riverside, and Maricopa Counties, Tribal governments, municipal governments, other federal agencies, the Resource Advisory Council, and all other interested groups, agencies, and individuals. Decisions in the plan will strive to be compatible with existing plans and policies of adjacent local, State, Tribal, and Federal agencies, consistent with Federal law and regulations.
4. Native American Tribal consultations will be conducted in accordance with policy. Tribal concerns will be given due consideration.

5. Coordinate with the USFWS through the Section 7 consultation process to protect and enhance known habitat for threatened and endangered species and assist in the recovery of listed species to maintain biological diversity within the planning area. Review special status species, including species proposed for listing under the Endangered Species Act, throughout the planning area to conserve habitat through inventory, monitoring, and adoption of conservation measures needed to curtail listing.
6. Coordination with the Arizona State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) will be conducted throughout the planning process.
7. The plan will recognize the States' responsibilities to manage wildlife populations, including uses such as hunting and fishing, within the planning area.
8. The plan will establish new guidance and identify existing guidance upon which the BLM will rely in managing public lands within the Yuma FO.
9. The RMP/EIS will incorporate the following existing plans and their decisions: Standards for Rangeland Health (1997) as Land Health Standards applicable to all resources and activities and Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management (1997), Proposed Northern and Eastern Colorado Desert Coordinated Management Plan (2003). The following will be incorporated upon their completion: the record of decision for the BLM vegetation treatment EIS and the Arizona Statewide LUP Amendment for Fire, Fuels, and Air Quality Management.
10. The RMP/EIS will carry forward existing wilderness areas, wilderness study areas, national trails, backcountry byways, wild scenic river suitability recommendations, and as appropriate existing ACECs.
11. Decisions in the plan will strive to be compatible with the existing plans and policies of adjacent local, State, Tribal, and Federal agencies as long as the decision are in conformance with legal mandates on management of public lands.
12. Geospatial data will be automated within a Geographic Information System (GIS) to facilitate discussions of the affected environment, alternative formulation, analysis of environmental consequences, and display of the results.
13. Resource allocations must be reasonable, achievable, supported by technology, and within budgetary constraints. Resource allocations must also be consistent with current Bureau policy.
14. The lifestyles and concerns of area residents will be recognized in the plan.
15. Under the Clean Air Act, BLM administered lands were given a Class II air quality classification unless reclassified by the States of California and Arizona. This classification allows moderate deterioration associated with moderate, well-controlled industrial and

population growth. Actions within the Yuma County PM<sup>10</sup> non-attainment area will be assessed for conformance with air quality standards.

16. Protect the public from known safety hazards of abandoned mine lands (AML) and hazardous materials (hazmat) sites within the planning area. As identified in the draft IM titled Mitigating and Remediating Physical Safety Hazards at Abandoned Mine Land Sites, the Yuma FO will address closure or signage of all AML sites close to Recreation Information Management System (RMIS) sites. Closures and signage include temporary and remedial measures.
17. Yuma FO is incorporating the Discovery Process® (James Kent and Associates) to detect emerging issues affecting public land by engaging local citizens in the land use planning process.
18. Incorporate management decisions for the Yuma FO RMP in accordance with the Final Northern and Eastern Colorado Desert (NECO) Coordinated Management Plan.
19. Incorporate management decisions from existing activity plans. A list of related plans can be found in Appendix A.
20. The plan will set forth a framework for managing recreational and commercial activities in order to maintain existing natural landscapes and to provide for the enjoyment and safety of the visiting public.

### **Program Specific Planning Criteria**

Riparian Areas, Floodplains, and Wetlands: Riparian areas, floodplains, and wetlands will be managed to protect, improve, and restore their natural functions to benefit water storage, groundwater recharge, water quality, and fish and wildlife values. All management practices will be designed to maintain or improve the integrity of these high –priority values, in accordance with the Clean Water Act and Arizona’s Standards for Rangeland Health. Additional criteria are the Lower Colorado River MSCP, priority wildlife habitat designations, existing activity plans, and the current Lower Colorado River Fire Management Plan.

Soil and Water Quality: Soils will be managed to protect long-term productivity. Best management practices will be incorporated into other programs to minimize soil erosion and compaction resulting from management actions.

Water Quality - Section 319 of the Clean Water Act obligates Federal agencies to be consistent with State Nonpoint Source Management Program Plans and relevant water quality standards. Section 313 requires compliance with State Water Quality Standards. BLM will coordinate with the State of Arizona DEQ regarding their Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) program and other relevant water quality programs. BLM will incorporate applicable best management practices or other conservation measures for specific programs and activities into the RMP. Water quality will be maintained or improved in accordance with State and Federal standards.

Vegetation Management: Vegetation will be managed to achieve desired plant communities (considering the ecological site potential) that provide for: biodiversity; protection and restoration of native species; and non-consumptive uses including plant protection (fuel collection), visual quality and watershed protection. The desired plant communities will provide critical wildlife habitat, as well as forage for livestock and wildlife. Water quality will be given priority in all vegetation management decisions. Plant maintenance, watershed protection and stability, and wildlife habitat needs will be provided for. Forage will be allocated to support wildlife at population levels determined through consultation with the Arizona Department of Game and Fish. Forage on suitable rangeland will be allocated for domestic livestock grazing based on Arizona's Standards for Rangeland Health and may include provisions for hazardous fuels reduction and habitat restoration.

There are several treatment methods and Standard Operating Procedures that would be used in a vegetation treatment program. BLM policies and guidance for public land treatments would be followed in implementing all treatment methods. Many guidelines are provided in manual Section 1740, BLM Arizona's Standards for Rangeland Health, Programmatic documents such as BLM's *Environmental Impact Statement for Vegetation Treatments, Watersheds and Wildlife Habitats on Public Lands Administered by the BLM in the Western United States, Including Alaska (May 1991)*, and other general and specific program policy, procedures, and standards pertinent to implementation of renewable resource improvements.

Fish and Wildlife: Fish and wildlife habitat will be managed to maintain and/or improve the existing habitats including designated priority wildlife habitat. Management actions should minimize the extent of disturbance to fish and wildlife habitat. Vegetation management practices would be considered to achieve desired future conditions.

Threatened, Endangered, and Special Status Species: Management actions authorized, funded or implemented by BLM will be done so as not to jeopardize the continued existence of Federally listed threatened or endangered plant or animal species or result in the destruction or adverse modification of critical habitat. Candidate species, species proposed for Federal listing, and BLM and State sensitive species will be given the same consideration as listed species. The intent is to recovery listed species and maintain healthy populations of all other species and therefore avoid the need for further listing of any species as threatened or endangered.

Cultural Resources: Cultural resources will be managed to maintain or enhance significant scientific, educational and recreational values. Cultural sites that meet National Register criteria will be protected and nominated for inclusion on the register.

Fire Management: Fire Management prescriptions will be consistent with the Federal Wildland Fire Policy and the National Fire Plan. Fire suppression will be accomplished with the least amount of surface disturbance and to protect significant cultural or paleontological values. Public lands and resources affected by fire will be rehabilitated in accordance with the multiple use objectives identified for the affected area, subject to BLM policies and available funding.

Hazardous Materials: Management actions will consider best management practices which protect the public to the greatest extent through existing policies.

Recreation and Visual Resources: Existing designated recreation sites would be carried forward and evaluated for additional facilities. Other public lands would also be evaluated for their suitability for recreational development. Visual Resource Management classification will be conducted to address the public's concerns about open space and natural vistas. Some areas may be subject to special measures to protect resources or reduce conflicts among uses.

Realty/Land Tenure: All public lands will be retained in Federal ownership unless determined that disposal of a particular parcel(s) will serve the public interest. Lands may be identified for withdrawal, disposal by sale, or exchange. Decisions to acquire private lands will be based on public benefits, management considerations and public access needs. Specific actions to implement RMP land tenure decisions will include full public participation. There will be no net loss of public ownership along the Colorado River.

Utility Corridors/Rights-of-Way: Public lands will generally be available for transportation and utility rights-of-way subject to NEPA evaluation, except where specifically prohibited by law or regulation or in areas specifically identified for avoidance and exclusion to protect significant resource values. Utility corridors/rights-of-way are to avoid areas of designation such as, priority wildlife habitat, special status species management areas, ACECs, wilderness, and cultural areas.

Minerals: Minerals management will be consistent with FLPMA and existing policy and regulation including the Mining and Minerals Policy Act of 1970, Section 102(a)(12) of FLPMA, the National Materials and Minerals Policy, Research and Development Act of 1980, and current BLM Mineral Resources policy. Lands open to salable, leasable, and locatable minerals will be identified in the plan. Areas within the planning area may also be subject to constraints to surface use.

Transportation Planning and Access: The BLM will manage motorized and other access on the public lands in accordance with existing law, executive orders, proclamation, regulation, and policy. Road and trail access guidance will be incorporated into every RMP to ensure public and resource needs are met. The Yuma FO will designate off-highway vehicle use areas as open, limited, and closed designations. A network of roads and trails will be performed for all limited areas. The Arizona State BLM route designation process (evaluation tree) will be utilized.

Grazing Uses: BLM will manage grazing through existing laws, regulations, and policies. The plans will incorporate the statewide standards and guidelines established by the Arizona Bureau of Land Management State Director and approved by the Secretary of the Interior. They will include a strategy for ensuring that proper grazing practices are followed while preserving habitats for sensitive plant and wildlife species. Appropriate best management practices will be followed to protect rangeland resources, and where necessary, to mitigate any conflicts with other uses and values. Administrative actions to assure compliance with existing permit/lease requirements, to modify permits and leases, to monitor and supervise grazing use, and to remedy unauthorized grazing use will continue.

Wilderness: The BLM will review, through this land use planning process, lands within the planning area that may possess wilderness characteristics. Consistent with, the BLM has the authority to address wilderness characteristics and describe protective management prescriptions in the land use plan. In keeping with the public involvement process that is part of all land use planning efforts, the BLM is committed to considering public input regarding wilderness characteristics through the land use planning process. As appropriate, the BLM will identify in the land use plan specified areas to manage for protection of their wilderness characteristics. However, also consistent with policy, the BLM will not establish new wilderness study areas (WSAs), manage any lands not already established as WSAs prior to April 2003 under the FLPMA Section 603 non-impairment standard, or report such areas to Congress.

Wilderness areas are designated by Congress and are managed according to the Wilderness Act of 1964, the Arizona Wilderness Act of 1984, the Arizona Desert Wilderness Act of 1990, regulations for wilderness management at 43 CFR 6300, BLM Manuals 8560 and 8561, BLM Handbook H-8560-1, interim operations plans currently in effect for range, wildlife, and fire management in wilderness, and Wilderness Management Plans. The land use plan will not address reducing or eliminating existing wilderness areas, changing existing wilderness boundaries, or allowing motor vehicle or other use of mechanical transportation in any wilderness area not already authorized.

Areas of Critical Environmental Concern: ACECs will be designated where special management attention is required to protect historical, cultural, or scenic values, natural resources or processes, or human life and safety. Management requirements for ACECs will be identified in the plans.

Coordinated planning and management: Collaborate with adjacent Federal, State, Tribal, city, and county governments according to the “Partnership Series”.

Environmental Justice: The lifestyles of area residents will be considered in the plans for low income and minority populations.

Socioeconomics: Management actions will be evaluated for socioeconomic impacts by using the “Economic Profile System” and other tools such as IMPLAN.

#### **IV. DATA AND GIS NEEDS, INCLUDING DATA INVENTORY**

Existing GIS Data and Projected New Data to Complete Yuma RMP, presented in Appendix C, provides a comprehensive summary of data and inventory needs in order to prepare an RMP to meet current planning guidance, and to address anticipated issues unique to the planning area. Geographic Information Systems (GIS) will form the framework for the plan. Executive Order 12906 requires data collection to follow standards set forth by the Federal Geographic Data Committee (FGDC). The standards assure that data contain metadata (information about the data) for geospatial data used by federal agencies. Data standards for existing BLM data follow Arizona BLM standards for metadata needs. Arizona Land Resource Information System (ALRIS) data follow Arizona BLM standards and include metadata. New data will follow

National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI) standards and will have metadata stored in a database in conformance with BLM and FGDC standards. Issue areas having data collection needs are justified below.

Existing GIS layers will be converted to the appropriate format that is compatible with BLM's ePlanning effort. Most of the needed GIS layers can be accomplished by using a task order under the ASO contract.

**Soils** – Sensitive soil inventory would help the field office to identify areas for soil conservation, which may include areas such as desert pavement and sand dunes.

**Cultural Resource Management** - Yuma FO has significant cultural resources that are visited by our public land users. In order to protect these sites, we need to evaluate the cultural areas that were previously designated in other land use plans in addition to the Yuma RMP. The Anza Trail, a national trail within the Yuma FO, needs to be located and designated on the ground. AZSite is the only GIS data available for cultural resources. Until the end of 2002, data was not reliable due to lack of control. Software was altered in 2003 to be stricter on data input. Data is now connected to AZsiteasu and the metadata is updated as it is collected by the archeologist. The GIS information in Appendix C has been identified to make a resource assessment overlaid with other land use allocations and resource uses.

**Paleontological Resources** – The existing RMP did not address paleo resources. We need to conduct a literature search to determine the paleo potential within the planning area. A few areas appear to have artifacts from the Holocene era.

**Special Status Species** - The GIS has limited data for the desert bighorn sheep, desert tortoise, southwestern willow flycatcher, and flat-tailed horned lizard. Most of these data end at the old Yuma District boundary. We should be able to obtain more data through the Lower Gila North and South RMPs. The field office will have an agreement in place for interagency sharing of GIS data. GIS data is available for the LCR-MSCP.

We need to evaluate historical habitat and species inventories for their accuracy and reliability. We may need new inventories to replace outdated information. We need to inventory and evaluate selected areas (e.g. Palomas Plains) for sensitive species habitat to guide development of new habitat management plans and future management decisions to benefit sensitive species.

Data for fish and aquatic habitats need to be entered into GIS. We also need data for several other species that have been or may become listed.

We have no Threatened and Endangered (T&E) plants within the Yuma FO. Rare plant locality data should be added to the GIS database.

**Vegetation Management** - Vegetation data is available for California. Vegetation data is also available (source: U.S. Bureau of Reclamation - Boulder City) for the Colorado River Corridor south to Mexico. We may need to research possible sources to contract for collection, synthesis,

and production of vegetation data in GIS formats. This data may be available from the Yuma FO Fire Management Plan that is scheduled for completion September of 2004.

**Noxious Weeds** - Inventory efforts are ongoing as a result of having a cooperative weed management area with the Sonoran Desert Invasive Species Council. Key species include salt-cedar and giant salvinia. We currently have three years of salvinia inventory data.

**Riparian Management** – The data need is to delineate riparian and xeroriparian (dry wash) areas. We need to evaluate existing planning documents to determine the extent of riparian corridors of the lower Colorado and Gila Rivers. This information, along with information on current levels of recreational use, will help determine whether revisions to use allocations are warranted for riparian areas.

**Rangeland Management** - All grazing allotments have been digitized into the GIS, along with about 60% of the range improvements, pastures, and other facilities. We have recently completed evaluations for grazing allotments for compliance with the Arizona Standards for Rangeland Health and Guidelines for Grazing Management.

**Wild Horses and Burros** - Herd area and herd management area boundaries have been digitized in GIS for the Cibola-Trigo Herd Management Area (HMA). For the Cibola-Trigo HMA, permanent vegetation monitoring sites and historical capture locations have been digitized into the GIS. In cooperation with the California Desert District, we fitted 16 burros with radio telemetry collars in the Chocolate/Mules and Cibola-Trigo HMAs in California and are digitizing all tracking data into the GIS. Limited data exists on this HMA.

**Fire Management** - The information needed for the Yuma FO RMP revision should be available upon completion of the Arizona Statewide LUP Amendment: Fire, Fuels, and Air Quality Management, and the Yuma FO Fire Management Plan revision. Projected completion dates for these documents are May 2004 and September 2004 respectively. Information collected during the completion of the fire management plan such as fire frequency and distribution, vegetation inventory, and possibly delineation of potential and suitable habitat for southwestern willow flycatcher, will help to make resource assessments during the Yuma RMP. Therefore, there is no direct cost to the RMP plan for this information.

**Lands and Realty** - Sources of data exist in LR2000, master title plats, and historical indices (HI). GIS has no data on existing RMP-designated utility corridors. Most land use locations are not in GIS but should be on master title plats. We need to determine potential withdrawal areas, clean up, and check the land tenure theme for accuracy. Current data are from the Arizona Land Resource Information System (ALRIS). Use Western Utility Group Corridor Study for recommendations to propose new utility corridors. Communication Management Site Plans have been completed. Agricultural leases would be helpful to see in GIS for Multi-Species Conservation Plan (MSCP) purposes.

**Minerals** - The GIS has almost no minerals data. Source data could come from master title plats (MTPs). We have some abandoned mine land (AML) data from BLM's Arizona State Office. We need to determine areas where sand and gravel can be extracted. We need to compile maps of prospectively valuable minerals and enter them into GIS. We need to map mineral materials sites, which should include BLM sale and free use sites, community pits, common use areas, and Title 23 rights-of-way (material sites for Federal highways). We need maps of mineral material pits and quarries on private and state lands. Existing USGS information would be incorporated into the plan.

**Recreation** - We have GIS data for most of the recreation facilities we manage. We would need GIS data for proposed sites. We have data from the Recreation Management Information System (RMIS) for decisions on potential site use and the need for new developments. How are we going to collect the information and verify? How to monitor to determine if meeting plan goals?

**Off-Highway Vehicles (OHVs)** - About 70 percent of the OHV route inventory for Yuma FO is complete. We need this inventory to address route designation. We need inventory and other data for determining carrying capacities and use patterns. Ongoing data collection, information is updated as it is collected.

**Visual Resources Management (VRM)** - We need to reevaluate the current VRM classifications and provide maps for the entire planning area. The existing RMP only generalized VRM classes by geographic features and did not specifically map the areas by boundaries.

**Transportation/Access** - Transportation data are available on GIS for a majority of the planning area. Ongoing data collection is updated as it is collected. The Yuma FO has an urgent need to identify OHV trails and drivable washes based on the evidence of increased usage from our visitors and impacts to cultural and natural resources.

**Special Area Designations** – The field office needs to map existing sites, as well as evaluate new proposals. These inventories and GIS maps would assist with this task in bringing forward information that may meet SMA criteria. We need to determine if we have areas with characteristics worthy of resource protection by means of special area designations such as Areas of Critical Environmental Concern.

**Environmental Justice/Socioeconomics** - As a result of IM 2003-169, we will be conducting an Economic Profile System as a required element to complete the RMP revision. This is a series of workshops throughout the planning area. The Sonoran Institute has completed the economic profile database that was developed as a result of a national bureau task order. The information provided by the database can provide local information related to topics such as, population by age and gender, employment by industry, income distribution, and housing.

**Hazardous Materials** - We could collect at least three types of data: 1) Inventory and map of recent pollution from public lands dumping containing hazardous materials, 2) Transfer of unexploded ordnance contamination from master title plats to GIS, and 3) Inventory and map of pollutants from mineral ore processing sites at active or abandoned mines. A Hazmat Site Inventory would entail collecting information and recording the locations of the following types of sites: unauthorized dump sites, unexploded ordnance, abandoned mine lands, hazmat site inventory, and formerly used defense sites. It would also include updating the existing database.

## **V. BLM PARTICIPANTS IN THE PROCESS**

A number of BLM staff will be involved in the preparation of the RMP throughout all levels of the organization. Special expertise and review will be required from the Arizona State Office during various steps of the process. A detailed table of individuals involved can be found in Appendix D-BLM Roles and Responsibilities. The purpose of Appendix D is to give a general understanding of BLM's Roles and Responsibilities during the RMP revision; the assignment of specific tasks to be completed by the contractor versus the BLM will be defined in much greater detail in the Statement of Work.

The Core/ID Teams will be comprised of existing specialists currently on the staff, and contracted positions. While the RMP Team Lead will coordinate the ID Team effort, Appendix E displays the work months estimated for each field office employee listed below.

Our intention is to contract the writing of the plan and development of the EIS. We have contacted several BLM offices currently contracting their RMPs, and will build on the lessons learned through these efforts. The contractor will have a primary role in writing/editing the plan based on the information BLM provides, performing the NEPA analysis, social and economic analyses, and writing the EIS. Contract planning will require a very close working relationship between the contractor, BLM managers, and BLM resource specialists for the plan to be successful. Although contracting should reduce BLM staff time commitment, continued BLM staff involvement will be critical particularly to verify appropriate data collection, help identify planning issues, develop relationships with our collaborators that will carry into implementation, ensure appropriate alternatives are developed, and ensure that BLM staff have an in depth understanding of both the plan and the public's expectations for our management of the area. The work months and budget developed in this preplan reflect the contracting approach.

**BLM Management Team** - The BLM Management Team will provide overall direction, product quality control, employee supervision, and inter/intra-agency coordination. The team will also make decisions, watch for deadlines, and make interdisciplinary resource choices to resolve conflicts.

**Core Team Interdisciplinary Team (Core Team):** - Members of BLM staff will participate. This team will review text and all other documentation composed by the contractor and assist in preparation of all sections of the document. This group would be responsible for the day-to-day tasks associated with the planning process.

**Interdisciplinary Team (ID Team)** - Members of BLM staff will participate as needed. These members would be secondary in nature and provide support to the Core Team and RMP Team Lead.

**Public Outreach Team** - This team of contractors will format and prepare all publications; coordinate printing; solicit and schedule, advertise, and conduct all public scoping meetings; manage record, organize, and track public comments and prepare responses; and manage and maintain mailing lists. The Yuma FO public affairs specialist will review all public outreach materials.

**Administrative Support Team** - This team will prepare correspondence, help assemble documents, process travel and time sheets, receive visitors, answer telephones, and provide radio dispatch services for specialists in the field.

**Procurement Support Team** - This team will process all procurement requests for managing meetings, publishing documents and *Federal Register* notices, and obtaining supplies and materials for the planning teams.

**Information Systems Support Team** - This team will be responsible for sustaining working hardware and software to enable the other planning teams to perform their functions in a timely and professional manner. This team will assure that technical standards for mapping are achieved and that the technical consistency across systems, platforms, and individual workstations is maintained to the desired standard.

**Training Needs** – The Yuma FO plans to host three training sessions to assist with the preparation of the RMP. The target audience for each of these trainings is the Core Team, ID Team, and Support Team. The first of the sessions will be on the National Mailing List. The Yuma FO will learn how to operate the updated version of the software, identify a public scoping list for the RMP, and take the opportunity to clean up the existing database. The next training to be completed is “Successful Land Use Planning.” This class will literally provide the “nuts and bolts” to understanding the requirements to land use planning and the “how to” of putting all the components together. Finally, James Kent and Associates will return to teach “Learning Communities.” The Yuma FO has hired quite a few new employees since the course was last offered a few years ago. It is important to the Core Team that the new individuals understand the concept behind “Learning Communities” and how to apply it in order to know who and where the interest groups are to create a proposed action.

## **VI. FORMAT AND PROCESS FOR THE PLAN**

The primary product will be a stand-alone document called the Yuma Resource Management Plan (RMP). The nine steps of BLM’s standard planning process will be followed in the preparation of the RMP.

The proposed RMP and EIS documents will follow standard formats required under NEPA. Each chapter will be supplemented with maps, tables, and figures to assist the public in

understanding. In addition to hardcopy publications all documents will be posted on the Internet. Geospatial data will be made available to the public via an Internet mapping tool (ArcIMS) when this tool is available for use bureau-wide. It is possible that copies could be distributed on CD.

The Yuma FO will use the ePlanning application. This application provides RMP/EIS templates and serves as the administrative record system for consistent application bureau wide.

## **VII. PLAN PREPARATION SCHEDULE**

The Yuma RMP will be initiated in FY 2004 and will result in a Proposed RMP/Final EIS distributed in FY 2007, with a Record of Decision (ROD)/Approved Plan scheduled for release also in FY 2007. The proposed preparation schedule for the RMP is shown in Appendix F.

The schedule is highly dependent on the timely receipt of adequate funding. FY 2004 funding includes significant data collection costs. If these costs are not fully covered in FY 2004 by the benefiting subactivity and/or planning, the planning schedule will shift until the data can be collected. Although we have made every effort to minimize data collection needs to those that are absolutely necessary, the data needs specified in the preparation plan must be completed to allow informed discussion with the public and development of alternatives.

Public scoping comments will be analyzed during scoping and alternative development. All comments will be considered by the BLM for preparation of the draft RMP/EIS. Public comments for the draft RMP/EIS will be analyzed after 90-day review period. All comments will be considered by the BLM for preparation of the final RMP/EIS and ROD.

A range of alternatives, including the No Action Alternative, will be developed to respond to the issues identified during scoping. Each alternative will provide different solutions to the issues and concerns. The objective in the alternative formulation will be to develop realistic solutions that represent a complete plan.

An administrative record will be maintained during the development of the plan and located at the Yuma FO, Yuma, Arizona. The record will be compiled consistent with Department of Justice guidance on administrative records and Office of the Solicitor guidance on privileged documents. All documents will be indexed according to ePlanning.

Monthly progress reports will be provided to the Core Team by the RMP Team Lead to troubleshoot delays or budget concerns. However, substantial deviation from the proposed staffing or budgets as identified in this preparation plan, or identification of new or emerging issues not considered at this time, would impact this schedule.

## **VIII. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PLAN**

A detailed communications plan will be prepared for each major step of the planning process: scoping, development and release of the draft EIS, and release of the final EIS. The purpose of this section of the preplan is to provide overall public involvement guidance for the planning process.

### **A. Goals and Objectives**

The objectives for this public participation plan are to:

1. Provide an outline that will guide public involvement activities during the planning process.
2. Provide an equitable and open process for all individuals and entities who want to be involved.
3. Create a public involvement strategy that is understandable to participants and one that provides useful information to the BLM and decision makers.
4. Provide ample opportunity for the public to comment in a meaningful way during the planning process.
5. Present a positive image of the BLM in all contacts.

### **B. Interested or Affected Public**

Major stakeholders are listed below. Additional stakeholders will be identified throughout the process. A mailing list identifying key individuals in organizations, agencies, and interest groups will be compiled with the assistance of the RMP Team Lead (along with the Public Affairs Officer) who will be responsible for all mailings, and notification of public meetings, etc. associated with the public participation process. Public involvement techniques considered most appropriate will be identified during development of the detailed communication plan for each planning phase.

1. Bureau of Land Management (field, state, and national offices)
2. Bureau of Reclamation
3. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)
4. Natural Resource Conservation Service
5. Western Area Power Administration
6. Native American Tribes (at least 20)
7. Arizona Resource Advisory Council
8. Arizona State Historical Preservation Office
9. California State Historical Preservation Office
10. Arizona and California Governors' Offices
11. Arizona Game and Fish Department
12. California Department of Fish and Game
13. Counties
14. Cities
15. Irrigation Districts
16. Local and Regional Conservation Groups
17. Regional Media
18. Mining Companies/Interest Groups
19. Grazing Lessees

20. Adjacent Private Land Owners
21. Special Interest Groups
22. Special Recreation Permit Holders
23. Concession Lease Holders
24. Vendor Permit Holders
25. Recreation Use Interest Groups
26. General Public

### **C. Public Participation Activities/Collaboration**

Target dates and other details for public participation activities, notices, and availability of printed information (key activities for each phase of the planning process) are listed below. The activities are intended to be the minimum level of public involvement. Other activities will be detailed in the communications plan for each phase of the planning process.

Letters will be mailed in 2004 inviting other agencies to be cooperators on the Yuma RMP. The letters will be sent to: five counties within the field office boundary; Arizona and California State Governors' Offices; and at least 20 Native American Tribes. If there is no response to the letters, follow-up phone contacts will be made to establish interdisciplinary team involvement with agencies.

The RAC will most likely be asked to participate for some issues using subgroups. Also, periodic coordination meetings will be held with the Bureau of Reclamation, USFWS, and Arizona Game and Fish Department to provide an open process designed to eliminate potential conflicts at the end of the NEPA process.

1. Scoping Phase
  - Publish a Notice of Intent to prepare the RMP in the *Federal Register*. The notice will identify the preliminary issues, planning criteria, request ACEC nominations, and scheduled scoping meetings.
  - Issue a news release, a newsletter, and website information regarding the preparation of the RMP. An announcement of scheduled scoping meetings will be sent to people on the mailing list.
  - Informal public open house scoping meetings will be organized to gather public input on the issues, management concerns to be resolved in the plan, and on the planning criteria and process.
  - Briefings will be held with congressional staffs, County Board of Supervisors, tribes, and local community groups.
  - Establish Consultation Agreement early on with USFWS.
  - Coordination/consultation will occur with USFWS and SHPO.
  - Written comments on issues/scope of the RMP will be requested by the end of the scoping period.

2. Alternative Development
  - A newsletter/brochure will be developed to provide background information on issues and preliminary alternatives.
  - Informal public open houses will be held with interested groups, agencies, individuals, etc. to discuss alternatives and address issues.
  - Use RAC subgroups where feasible to develop alternatives for controversial issues.
  - Written comments on preliminary alternatives for the RMP will be requested by the end of the comment period (to be determined).
3. Issue the Draft RMP/EIS
  - Publish a Notice of Availability in the Federal Register for the Draft Yuma RMP/EIS followed by a 90-day public comment period.
  - Issue a news release in local/regional papers on the availability of the draft Yuma RMP/EIS, the 90-day comment period, and the schedule of public meetings to be held during the comment period.
  - Public meetings will be held during the 90-day public comment period to gather verbal or written input on the Draft Yuma RMP/EIS.
  - Briefings will be held with the congressional staffs, County Board of Supervisors, tribes and local community groups.
  - Coordination/consultation will occur with USFWS and SHPO.
  - Written comments on the draft RMP will be requested by the end of the comment period (to be determined).
4. Publish the Proposed Final RMP/EIS
  - A notice of availability will be published in the *Federal Register* for the final Yuma RMP/EIS and a 30-day protest period.
  - A Governor's consistency review (60 days) will be initiated to identify inconsistencies with State or local plans.
  - Briefings will be held with the congressional staffs, County Board of Supervisors, tribes, and local community groups.
  - Coordination/consultation will occur with USFWS and SHPO.
5. Respond to Protests
  - Written responses will be sent to the public as needed.
  - Protest resolution with the Washington Office, if necessary.
  - If necessary, issue a *Federal Register* notice requesting comments on significant changes as result of a protest.
6. Publish Approved Plan and Record of Decision
  - A Notice of Availability will be published in the *Federal Register* for the approved plan and ROD.
  - The approved plan and ROD will be sent to those on the mailing list (which will include all those who participated in the planning process during the preparation of the plan).

- A news release will be issued in local/regional papers on the availability of the approved plan and ROD.
- Briefings will be held with the congressional staffs, County Board of Supervisors and local community groups.

#### **D. Results of Public Participation**

Description of how the results of public participation activities will be summarized, analyzed, documented, and used by the line managers in making decisions on the plan: The contractor, with assistance from the RMP Team Lead, will analyze all the comments from both the scoping effort and Draft EIS, and develop a summary of comments categorized by issue. The summary will be available to the public upon request and key points will be shared with the public through the RMP newsletter. The purpose of the scoping comments is to assist in identifying issues and concerns during the initiation phase; comments on the Draft EIS will be more specific to alternatives and effects, having a more formal response published in the Final EIS. All comments will be available for public review unless specifically requested by the commenter to withhold the name and address.

The BLM's interdisciplinary team along with the line manager will review all the public comments and consider the information to develop alternatives and make decisions on a variety of issues.

#### **E. Internet**

Internet technology that will be used to provide information to the public and/or solicit comments: The planning team will establish a link from the Arizona State Office Land Use Planning site to the Yuma RMP/EIS web page. The website will contain information such as the plan schedule, maps, pictures, contact information, and planning documents as they are completed and linked to the BLM ePlanning website.

The ePlanning tool will be used throughout the development and implementation of the RMP/EIS. EPlanning is an application in which the software compiles the completed administrative record. It also incorporates public comment submission and analysis tools. Documents will be available for public review and comment on the Arizona website, via cd rom, and traditional hard copies.

### **IX. BUDGET**

Appendix G reflects the expected costs associated with successfully completing a Resource Management Plan and an Environmental Impact Statement. The labor includes estimates for in-house data collection, administration of data collection contracts, scoping, alternative development, and review of planning/environmental documents from the planning contractor. The labor costs for FY 2004 are based on actual predicted labor costs. The labor costs for subsequent years have not been adjusted for cost of living increases or promotions. The labor estimate also attempts to account for time spent in collaborative interaction with the public, interest groups, and partner agencies.

The estimated budget for operations needed to successfully complete the plan and EIS can also be found in Appendix G. These estimates include vehicle, travel, and miscellaneous costs associated with in-house data collection efforts, as well as estimates of data collection contracts, and the plan/EIS contractor. Some data costs, such as air quality analysis, utility corridors, and abandoned mine lands (e.g., industry need analysis) have traditionally been borne by planning, however, costs associated with basic inventory, have traditionally been borne by the benefiting subactivity. For the purposes of this budget, we have assumed that the benefiting subactivity will bear the cost of all data collection and assessment, including those costs that have, at times, been covered by planning. Contract costs are based on the Lower Gila - Sonoran Desert National Monument Plan and EIS contract bid proposals and other recent BLM contract proposals (approximately \$1.8 million).

## **Appendix A.-Related Plans**

### **Land Use Plans**

Administrative Determination to Adopt Phoenix for the Realignment  
Approval of Portions of the Yuma District Resource Management Plan (ROD)  
Approval of the Amendment of the Yuma District RMP (ROD)  
Yuma District RMP and EIS for the Approval of the Unique Natural Areas and Features Sub-Issue of the Yuma District RMP-March 1987 (ROD)  
Lower Gila North MFP  
Lower Gila Resource Area Amendment/EA to the Lower Gila North MFP and the Lower Gila South RMP (Draft)  
Lower Gila South Resource Management Plan (Goldwater Amendment) (Final)  
Lower Gila South RMP Monitoring Plan and EA (Final)  
Lower Gila South RMP, EIS (Final and ROD)  
Proposed Northern and Eastern Colorado Desert Coordinated Management Plan and Final EIS  
Statewide Plan Amendment of LUP in Arizona for Implementation of Arizona Standards for Rangeland Health and Guidelines for Grazing Administration EA  
Vegetation Treatment on BLM Lands in Thirteen Western States  
Yuma District (Havasupai) Resource Management Plan Amendment and Final Environmental Assessment  
Yuma District (Lands) RMP Amendment  
Yuma District Oil and Gas Leasing on Public Lands  
Yuma District RMP (ROD for Portions of Yuma District RMP-May 1986 and ROD for Approval of the Unique Natural Areas and Features Sub-Issue of the Yuma District RMP-March 1987  
Yuma District RMP Amendment  
Yuma District RMP and EIS (Final)

### **Activity Plans**

Arizona Statewide and Scenic Rivers Legislative EIS (Final)  
Cibola-Trigo Herd Management Area Plan  
Eagletail Mountains Wilderness Management Plan, EA and DR (Final)  
Ehrenberg-Cibola Recreation Area Management Plan (Final)  
Finding of No Significant Impact and Programmatic Environmental Assessment for: Selected Actions for Mining Claim and Millsite Use and Occupancy in Arizona  
Kofa National Wildlife Refuge and Wilderness and New Water Mountains Wilderness Interagency Management Plan and EA  
La Posa Interdisciplinary Plan (Final)  
Laguna-Martinez Habitat Management Plan

### **Appendix A.-Related Plans**

Laguna-Martinez Special Recreation Management Plan  
Lechiguilla-Mohawk Habitat Management Plan  
Lower Gila South Wilderness EIS (Final)  
Management Plan for the Gila River Cultural Area  
Muggins Mountains Wilderness Management Plan, EA, and DR  
Yuma District Wilderness EIS (Final)  
Yuma/Havasupai Fire Management Zone Fire Management Plan

### **Interagency Agreements**

Arizona Game and Fish; Flat-tailed horned lizard  
Arizona Game and Fish; Mittry Lake administration  
Arizona Game and Fish; wildlife habitat  
Arizona State Historic Preservation Officer; protection of historic and cultural properties  
Arizona State Land Department; grazing administration, range management  
Bat Conservation International; maintain and enhance productivity of bats and their habitat; improve wildlife habitat mgt.  
Bureau of Reclamation; delivery of water on federal lands in Arizona administered by BLM  
Bureau of Reclamation; delivery of water on federal lands in California administered by BLM  
Bureau of Reclamation; management of the lower Colorado River  
Giant Salvinia Control and Eradication in the Lower Colorado River  
Flat-tailed Horned Lizard Rangewide Management Strategy (Final)  
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's Southwestern Willow Flycatcher Recovery Plan  
Yuma Trails Inc.; hiking trails around Yuma, especially Telegraph Peak

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Appendix B. - Laws and Executive Orders Affecting BLM Planning &amp; Management; Management of Land &amp; Resources Appropriation Language Citations</b></p>
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**16 U.S.C. 594**, provides for the Secretary of the Interior to protect and preserve, from fire, disease, or the ravages of beetles or other insects, timber on the public lands owned by the United States.

**30 U.S.C. 181 et seq., the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 as amended**, provides for the leasing of deposits of coal, phosphate, sodium, potassium, oil, oil shale, native asphalt, solid and semi-solid bitumen, and bituminous rock or gas, and lands containing such deposits owned by the United States, including those in national forest, but excluding those acquired under other acts subsequent to February 25, 1920, and those within the national petroleum and oil shale reserves. The Act also preserves the right of pre-1920 oil shale mining claims to be patented.

**30 U.S.C. 351-359, the Mineral Leasing Act for Acquired Lands**, provides for the leasing of coal, phosphate, oil, oil shale, gas, sodium, potassium, and sulfur which are owned or acquired by the United States and which are within the lands acquired by the United States, with the consent of the head of the agency having jurisdiction over the lands containing such deposits.

**43 U.S.C. 2**, provides that the Secretary of the Interior, or such officer as he may designate, shall perform all executive duties appertaining to the surveying and sale of the public lands of the United States, or in anyway respecting such public lands, and, also, such as relate to private claims of land and the issuing of patents for all grants to land under the authority of the Government.

**43 U.S.C. 31(a)** provides for the classification of the public lands and examination of the geological structure, mineral resources, and products of the national domain.

**43 U.S.C. 52**, provides that the Secretary of the Interior, or such officer as he may designate, shall cause to be surveyed, measured, and marked, without delay, all base and meridian lines through such points and perpetuated by such monuments, and such other correction parallels and meridians as may be prescribed; that all private land claims shall be surveyed after they have been confirmed by authority of Congress, so far as may be necessary to complete the survey of the public lands; and that he shall transmit general and particular plans of all lands surveyed by him to such officers as he may designate.

**43 U.S.C. 315, The Taylor Grazing Act of 1934, as amended**, provides that the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to establish grazing districts from any part of the public domain of the United States (exclusive of Alaska) which, in his opinion, are chiefly valuable for grazing and raising forage crops, to regulate and administer grazing use of the public lands, and to improve the public rangelands.

**43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq., the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, as amended**, provides for the public lands to be generally retained in Federal ownership; for periodic and systematic inventory of the public lands and their resources; for a review of existing withdrawals and classifications; for establishing comprehensive rules and regulations for administering public lands statutes; for multiple-use management on a sustained yield basis; for protection of scientific, scenic, historical, ecological, environmental, air and atmospheric, water resource, and archaeological values; for receiving fair market value for the use of the public

lands and their resource; for establishing uniform procedures for any disposal, acquisition, or exchange; for protecting areas of critical environmental concern; for recognizing the Nation's need for domestic sources of mineral, food, timber, and fiber from the public lands, including implementation of the Mining and Mineral Policy Act of 1970; and for payments to compensate States and local governments for burdens created as a result of the immunity of Federal lands from State and local taxation.

**43 U.S.C. 1901 et seq., the Public Rangelands Improvement Act of 1978**, provides for the improvement of range conditions on public rangelands, research on wild horse and burro population dynamics, and other range management practices.

**78 Stat. 986**, provides for the classification of certain lands administered exclusively by the Secretary of the Interior in order to provide for their disposal or interim management under principles of multiple-use and to produce a sustained yield of products and services. Although this authority has expired, the classifications remain in effect.

**43 U.S.C. 1715**, provides the Secretary of the Interior authorization to acquire, by purchase, exchange, donation, or eminent domain (for access to public lands only), land and interests in lands.

**P.L. 106-291, the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 2001**, provides expenses necessary for the protection, use, improvement, development, disposal, cadastral surveying, classification, acquisition of easements and other interest in land, and performance of other functions. It also, includes the maintenance of facilities as authorized by law, in the management of lands and their resources under jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management, including the general administration of the Bureau, and the assessment of mineral potential of public lands.

## AUTHORIZATIONS

*General Authorizing Legislation* - The following authorize the general activities of the Bureau of Land Management or govern the manner in which BLM's activities are conducted.

**Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1946, §403**

Establishes the Bureau of Land Management (BLM).

**Omnibus Parks Act of 1996**

Reauthorizes BLM activities for 6 years.

**Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, as amended (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.)**

Outlines functions of the BLM Directorate, provides for administration of public lands through the BLM, provides for management of the public lands on a multiple use basis, and requires land-use planning including public involvement and continuing inventory of resources. The act establishes as public policy that, in general, the public lands will remain in Federal ownership, and also authorizes:

- acquisition of land or interests in lands consistent with the mission of the Department and land use plans;
- permanent appropriation of road use fees collected from commercial road users, to be used for road maintenance;
- collection of service charges, damages, and contributions and use of funds for specified purposes;
- protection of resource values;
- preservation of certain lands in their natural condition;

- compliance with pollution control laws;
- delineation of boundaries in which the Federal government has right, title, or interest;
- review of land classifications in land use planning; and modification or termination of land classifications when consistent with land use plans;
- sale of lands if the sale meets certain disposal criteria;
- issuance, modification, or revocation of withdrawals;
- review of certain withdrawals by October 1991;
- exchange or conveyance of public lands if in the public interest;
- outdoor recreation and human occupancy and use;
- management of the use, occupancy, and development of the public lands through leases and permits;
- designation of Federal personnel to carry out law enforcement responsibilities;
- determination of the suitability of public lands for rights-of-way purposes (other than oil and gas pipelines) and specification of the boundaries of each right-of-way;
- recordation of mining claims and reception of evidence of annual assessment work.

**National Environmental  
Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) (42  
U.S.C. 4321 et seq.)**

Requires the preparation of environmental impact statements for Federal projects which may have a significant effect on the environment. It requires systematic, interdisciplinary planning to ensure the integrated use of the natural and social sciences and the environmental design arts in making decisions about major Federal actions that may have a significant effect on the environment.

**The Endangered Species Act  
of 1973, as amended (16  
U.S.C. 1531 et seq.)**

Directs Federal agencies to ensure that their actions do not jeopardize threatened and endangered species, and that through their authority they help bring about the recovery of these species.

**The Civil Service Reform Act  
of 1978 (5 U. S. C. 1701)**

Requires each executive agency to conduct a continuing program to eliminate the under-representation of minorities and women in professional, administrative, technical, clerical, and other blue collar employment categories within the Federal services.

**The Civil Rights Act of 1964,  
as amended (42 U.S.C. 2000)**

Requires development and maintenance of affirmative action programs to ensure non-discrimination in any employment activity.

**Executive Order 11478 of  
August 8, 1969 (34 F. R.  
12985)**

Requires agencies to establish and maintain an affirmative action program of equal employment opportunity for all employees and applicants for employment.

**The Paperwork Reduction  
Act of 1980 (44 U.S.C.  
3501-3520)**

Provides national Federal information policy, and requires that automatic data processing and telecommunication technologies be acquired and used to improve services, delivery, and productivity, and to reduce the information processing burden for the Federal government and the general public.

**The Computer Security Act of  
1987 (40 U.S.C. 759)**

Requires adoption and implementation of security plans for sensitive information systems to ensure adequate protections and management of Federal data.

**The Electronic FOIA Act of  
1996 (P.L. 104-231)**

Requires that government offices make more information available in electronic format to the public.

**The Information Technology  
Management Reform Act of  
1996 (P.L. 104-106 §5001)**

Requires agencies more effectively use Information Technology to improve mission performance and service to the public, and strengthen the quality of decisions about technology and mission needs through integrated planning, budgeting, and evaluation.

<b>The Chief Financial Officers Act of 1990 (U.S.C. 501)</b>	Requires that a Chief Financial Officer (CFO) be appointed by the Director of OMB and that this CFO will provide for the production of complete, reliable, timely, and consistent financial information for use by the executive branch of the Government and the Congress in the financing, management, and evaluation of Federal programs.
<b>The Government Performance and Results Act of 1993 (P.L. 103-62)</b>	Requires 10 federal agencies to launch a 3-year pilot project beginning in 1994, to develop annual performance plans that specify measurable goals, and produce annual reports showing how they are achieving those goals.
<b>Public Law 101-512, November 5, 1990 (104 Statute 1915)</b>	Authorizes BLM to negotiate and enter into cooperative arrangements with public and private agencies, organizations, institutions, and individuals to implement challenge cost-share programs.

*Specific Authorizing Legislation* - In addition to the above laws that provide general authorization and parameters, a number of laws govern specific program activities or activities in specific or designated areas.

<b>Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1977 (42 U.S.C. 201)</b>	Requires compliance with all Federal, State, or local statutes for safe drinking water.
<b>Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Act Amendment of 1984 (43 U.S.C. 1593)</b>	Directs the Department to undertake research and develop demonstration projects to identify methods to improve the water quality of the Colorado River. The amendment requires BLM to develop a comprehensive salinity control program, and to undertake advanced planning on the Sinbad Valley Unit.
<b>National Dam Inspection Act of 1972 (33 U.S.C. 467)</b>	Requires the Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers, to carry out a dam inspection program to protect human life and property.
<b>Soil and Water Resources Conservation Act of 1977 (16 U.S.C. 2001)</b>	Provides for conservation, protection and enhancement of soil, water, and related resources.
<b>The Clean Air Act of 1990 as amended (42 U.S.C. 7401, 7642)</b>	Requires BLM to protect air quality, maintain Federal and State designated air quality standards, and abide by the requirements of the State implementation plans.
<b>The Clean Water Act of 1987 as amended (33 U.S.C. 1251)</b>	Establishes objectives to restore and maintain the chemical, physical and biological integrity of the nation's water.
<b>Executive Order 11988, Floodplain Management, May 24, 1977 (42 F.R. 26951)</b>	Provides for the restoration and preservation of national and beneficial floodplain values, and enhancement of the natural and beneficial values of wetlands in carrying out programs effecting land use.
<b>Executive Order 11990, Protection of Wetlands, May 25, 1977 (42 F.R. 26961)</b>	Directs that wetland and riparian habitats on the public lands be identified, protected, enhanced, and managed.
<b>Executive Order 12088, Federal Compliance with Pollution Control Standards October 17, 1978 (43 F.R. 47707)</b>	Sets the requirements for standards applicability, agency coordination, and limits on exemptions from standards.
<b>Taylor Grazing Act of 1934 (43 U.S.C. 315), as amended by the Act of August 28, 1937 (43 U.S.C. 1181d)</b>	Authorizes the establishment of grazing districts, regulation and administration of grazing on the public lands, and improvement of the public rangelands. It also authorizes the Secretary to accept contributions for the administration, protection, and improvement of grazing lands, and establishment of a trust fund to be used for these purposes.

**Bankhead Jones Farm  
Tenant Act of 1937 (7 U.S.C.  
1010 et seq.)**

Authorizes management of acquired farm tenant lands, and construction and maintenance of range improvements. It directs the Secretary of Agriculture to develop a program of land conservation and utilization to adjust land use to help control soil erosion, conduct reforestation, preserve natural resources, develop and protect recreational facilities, protect watersheds, and protect public health and safety.

**Executive Orders 10046,  
10175, 10234, 10322, 10787,  
10890**

Authorizes the transfer of certain lands from the Department of Agriculture to the Department of the Interior for use, administration, or exchange under the Taylor Grazing Act of 1934.

**Carlson-Foley Act of 1968 (42  
U.S.C. 1241-1243)**

Authorizes BLM to reimburse States for expenditures associated with coordinated control of noxious plants.

**Wild Free Roaming Horse  
and Burro Act of 1971, as  
amended by the Public  
Rangelands Improvement Act  
of 1978 (16 U.S.C. 1331-1340)**

Provides for the management, protection and control of wild horses and burros on public lands and authorizes "adoption" of wild horses and burros by private individuals.

**Public Rangelands  
Improvement Act of 1978 (43  
U.S.C. 1901-1908)**

Provides for the improvement of range conditions to assure that rangelands become as productive as feasible for watershed protection, livestock grazing, wildlife habitat, and other rangeland values. The act also authorizes:

- research on wild horse and burro population dynamics, and facilitates the humane adoption or disposal of excess wild free roaming horses and burros, and
- appropriation of \$10 million or 50% of all moneys received as grazing fees, whichever is greater, notwithstanding the amount of fees collected.

**The Federal Noxious Weed  
Act of 1974, as amended (7  
U.S.C. 2814)**

Provides for the designation of a lead office and a person trained in the management of undesirable plants; establishment and funding of an undesirable plant management program; completion and implementation of cooperative agreements with State agencies; and establishment of integrated management systems to control undesirable plant species.

**Executive Order 12548**

Provides for establishment of appropriate fees for the grazing of domestic livestock on public rangelands. Directs that the fee shall not be less than \$1.35 per animal unit month.

**The Antiquities Act of 1906  
(16 U.S.C. 431 et seq.)**

Protects cultural resources on Federal lands, and imposes penalties for excavation or appropriation without a permit.

**The Historic Sites Act (16  
U.S.C. 461)**

Declares national policy to identify and preserve historic sites, buildings, objects, and antiquities of national significance, providing a foundation for the National Register of Historic Places.

**The National Historic  
Preservation Act of 1966, as  
amended (16 U.S.C. 470)**

Expands protection of historic and archaeological properties to include those of national, State and local significance. It also directs Federal agencies to consider the effects of proposed actions on properties eligible for or included in the National Register of Historic Places.

**The Archaeological  
Resources Protection Act of  
1979, as amended (16 U.S.C.  
470a, 470cc and 470ee)**

Requires permits for the excavation or removal of Federally administered archaeological resources, encourages increased cooperation among Federal agencies and private individuals, provides stringent criminal and civil penalties for violations, and requires Federal agencies to identify important resources vulnerable to looting and to develop a tracking system for violations.

<b>The Chacoan Culture Preservation Act of 1980 (16 U.S.C. 410)</b>	Provides for preservation, protection, research, and interpretation of the Chacoan system, including 33 "Archaeological Protection Sites", located throughout the San Juan Basin on public, State, Indian and private lands.
<b>The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 (25 U.S.C. 3001)</b>	Requires agencies to inventory archaeological and ethnological collections in their possession or control (which includes non-federal museums) for human remains, associated funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony; identify them geographically and culturally; and notify appropriate tribes within 5 years.
<b>Executive Order 11593 of May 13, 1971, Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment (36 F.R. 8921)</b>	Directs Federal agencies to locate, inventory, nominate, and protect Federally owned cultural resources eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, and to ensure that their plans and programs contribute to preservation and enhancement of non- Federally owned resources.
<b>The Migratory Bird Conservation Act of 1929, as amended (16 U.S.C. 715) and treaties pertaining thereto</b>	Provides for habitat protection and enhancement of protected migratory birds.
<b>The Sikes Act of 1974, as amended (16 U.S.C. 670 et seq.)</b>	Provides for the conservation, restoration, and management of species and their habitats in cooperation with State wildlife agencies.
<b>The Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act of 1980 (16 U.S.C. 3101 et seq.)</b>	Provides for the special designation of certain public lands in Alaska and conservation of their fish and wildlife values; management for subsistence uses of fish and wildlife resources on public lands by residents of rural Alaska; and protection of the wildlife resources on North Slope lands impacted by oil and gas exploration and development activities.
<b>The Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 (30 U.S.C. 1201 et seq.)</b>	Provides that lands may be declared unsuitable for surface coal mining where significant adverse impacts could result to certain wildlife species.
<b>Executive Order 12962, Recreational Fishing, June 7, 1995</b>	Directs all Federal agencies to enhance recreational fish species and provide increased recreational fishing opportunities.
<b>The Wilderness Act of 1964 (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.)</b>	Provides for the designation and preservation of wilderness areas.
<b>The Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, as amended (16 U.S.C. 460 et seq.)</b>	Provides for the establishment of the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF), special BLM accounts in the Treasury, the collection and disposition of recreation fees, the authorization for appropriation of recreation fee receipts, and other purposes. Authorizes planning, acquisition, and development of needed land and water areas and facilities.
<b>The King Range National Conservation Area Act of 1970, as amended (16 U.S.C. 460y)</b>	Provides for management and development of the King Range National Conservation Area for recreational and other multiple use purposes. It authorizes the Secretary to enter into land exchanges and to acquire lands or interests in lands within the national conservation area.
<b>The San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area Act in Arizona (16 U.S.C. 460)</b>	Establishes the San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area.
<b>The Arkansas-Idaho Land Exchange Act of 1992 (P.L. 102-584)</b>	Authorizes the Secretary to enter into land exchanges for certain purposes.
<b>The Utah School Lands Act (P.L. 103-93)</b>	Authorizes the Secretary to enter into land exchanges for certain purposes.

<b>The California Desert Protection Act of 1994 (P.L. 103-433)</b>	Establishes boundaries and management responsibilities for areas in the California Desert, and establishes 69 new wilderness areas.
<b>An Act to Establish the Red Rock Canyon National Conservation Area in Nevada (16 U.S.C. 460ccc)</b>	Provides for the conservation, protection, and enhancement of cultural and natural resources values by the BLM within the Red Rock Canyon National Conservation Area.
<b>An Act to Establish the El Malpais National Monument and the El Malpais National Conservation Area in New Mexico, (16 U.S.C. 460uu 21)</b>	Provides for the protection and management of natural and cultural resource values within the El Malpais National Conservation Area by the BLM.
<b>An Act to Provide for the Designation and Conservation of Certain Lands in Arizona and Idaho (16 U.S.C. 460)</b>	Establishes the San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area in Arizona and provides for management and development for recreation and other multiple use purposes.
<b>The National Trails System Act of 1968, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1241-1249)</b>	Establishes a national trails system and requires that Federal rights in abandoned railroads be retained for trail or recreation purposes, or sold with the receipts to be deposited in the LWCF.
<b>The Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1271 et seq.)</b>	Provides for the development and management of certain rivers. Authorizes the Secretary to exchange or dispose of suitable Federally-owned property for non-Federal property within the authorized boundaries of any Federally-administered component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.
<b>The National Parks and Recreation Act of 1978 (16 U.S.C. 1242-1243)</b>	Establishes a number of national historic trails which cross public lands.
<b>The Federal Cave Resource Protection Act of 1988 (16 U.S.C. 4301)</b>	Provides for the protection of caves on lands under the jurisdiction of the Secretary, and the Secretary of Agriculture. Establishes terms and conditions for use permits, and penalties for violations.
<b>The Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended, (30 U.S.C. 181, et seq.)</b>	Provides for leasing of coal, phosphate, sodium, potassium, oil, gas, oil shale, native asphalt, solid and semi-solid bitumen, bituminous rock, and gilsonite on lands containing such deposits owned by the United States, including those in national forests, but excluding those within the national petroleum and oil shale reserves. It preserves the right of pre-1920 oil shale mining claims to be patented, mandates a broad spectrum of requirements for lease management, and authorizes the Secretary to determine suitability of public lands for oil and gas pipeline rights-of-way.
<b>The Mineral Leasing Act for Acquired Lands of 1947 (30 U.S.C. 351-359)</b>	Provides for the leasing of coal, phosphate, sodium, potassium, oil, gas, oil shale, and sulfur which are owned or acquired by the United States and which are within the lands acquired by the United States, with the consent of the head of the agency having jurisdiction over the lands containing such deposits. It provides that all mineral leasing receipts derived from leases under this act shall be paid into the same funds or accounts in the Treasury and shall be distributed in the same manner as prescribed for other receipts from the lands affected by the lease. The intention is that this act shall not affect the distribution of receipts pursuant to legislation applicable to such lands.
<b>The Trans-Alaska Pipeline Act of 1973 (30 U.S.C. 185)</b>	Authorizes the Secretary to determine suitability of public lands for oil and gas pipeline rights-of-way, and issue rights-of-way and other land use authorizations related to the Trans-Alaska pipeline. Rights-of-way

	applicants and permittees are to reimburse the United States for all costs associated with processing applications and monitoring pipeline construction and operations.
<b>The Alaska Natural Gas Transportation Act of 1976 (15 U.S.C. 719)</b>	Authorizes the granting of certificates, rights-of-way, permits, and leases.
<b>The Materials Act of 1947, as amended (30 U.S.C. 601-604 et seq.)</b>	Provides for the sale of common variety materials for personal, commercial, or industrial uses and for free use for local, State, and Federal governmental entities.
<b>The Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act of 1982 (30 U.S.C. 1701) (FOGRMA)</b>	Comprehensive law dealing with royalty management on Federal and Indian leases. In addition to revenue accountability, it includes provisions pertaining to onshore field operations, inspections, and cooperation with State and Indian tribes; duties of lessees and other lease interest owners, transporters, and purchasers of oil and gas; reinstatement of onshore leases terminated by operation of law; and a requirement that the Secretary study whether royalties are adequate for coal, uranium, and non-energy leasable minerals.
<b>The Federal Onshore Oil and Gas Leasing Reform Act of 1987 (30 U.S.C. 226, et seq.)</b>	Establishes a new oil and gas leasing system, and changes certain operational procedures for onshore Federal lands.
<b>The Combined Hydrocarbon Leasing Act of 1981 (30 U.S.C. 181, 351)</b>	Permits the owners of oil and gas leases issued after November 16, 1981, to explore, develop, and produce tar sands. Authorizes the issuance of combined hydrocarbon leases in specified areas designated by the Department of the Interior on November 20, 1980.
<b>Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1946, §402 (60 Stat. 1099)</b>	Transferred mineral leasing functions to the Secretary, from the Secretary of Agriculture, for certain acquired lands.
<b>The Department of the Interior Appropriations Act for FY 1981 (42 U.S.C. 6508)</b>	Provides for competitive leasing of oil and gas in the National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska.
<b>The Federal Coal Leasing Amendments Act of 1976 (30 U.S.C 201, et seq.)</b>	Requires competitive leasing of coal on public lands, and mandates a broad spectrum of coal operations requirements for lease management.
<b>The Mining and Minerals Policy Act of 1970 (30 U.S.C. 21a)</b>	Establishes policy of fostering development of economically stable mining and minerals industries, their orderly and economic development, and studying methods for disposal of waste and reclamation.
<b>The Geothermal Steam Act of 1970 (30 U.S.C. 1001)</b>	Authorizes the Secretary to issue leases for the development of geothermal resources.
<b>The Geothermal Steam Act Amendments of 1988</b>	Lists significant thermal features within the National Park System requiring protection, provides for lease extensions and continuation of leases beyond their primary terms, and requires periodic review of cooperative or unit plans of development.
<b>The Act of March 3, 1879, as amended (43 U.S.C. 31(a))</b>	Provides for the inventory and classification of the public lands, and examination of the geologic structure, mineral resources, and products of the national domain.
<b>The Act of March 3, 1909, as amended, and the Act of May 11, 1938 (25 U.S.C. 396, 396(a))</b>	Provides the basic mandate under which BLM supervises minerals operations on Indian Lands. Provides that lands allotted to Indians, and unallotted (Tribal) Indian lands, may be leased for mining purposes, as deemed advisable by the Secretary.

<b>The Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971 (ANCSA) (43 U.S.C. 1612)</b>	Requires the survey of Alaska Native lands for conveyance to Native corporations and individuals.
<b>The Alaska Statehood Act, as amended (48 U.S.C. Chap. 2 note)</b>	Requires the survey of lands for conveyance to the State.
<b>The Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act of 1980 (16 U.S.C. 3101 et seq.)</b>	Provides for the designation and conservation of certain public lands in Alaska. BLM responsibilities include six wild and scenic rivers, nine study rivers, one national conservation area, one national recreation area, and one national scenic highway.
<b>43 U.S.C. 2</b>	Provides that the Secretary shall perform all executive duties pertaining to the surveying and sale of public lands, private claims of public lands, and the issuing of patents for all grants of land under the authority of the Government.
<b>43 U.S.C. 52</b>	Provides that the Secretary shall cause all public lands to be surveyed and monumented, that all private land claims shall be surveyed after they have been confirmed, and that the Secretary shall transmit plats of all lands surveyed to such officers as he may designate.
<b>Federal Land Exchange Facilitation Act of 1988 (43 U.S.C. 1716)</b>	Amends FLPMA to provide for the streamlining of Federal land exchange procedures.
<b>The Desert Land Act of 1877 (43 U.S.C. 321-323)</b>	Provides authority to reclaim arid and semi-arid public lands of the western States through individual effort and private capital.
<b>The Act of August 30, 1949, as amended (43 U.S.C. 687(b))</b>	Authorizes the Secretary to dispose of public lands, and certain withdrawn Federal lands in Alaska, that are classified as suitable for housing and industrial or commercial purposes.
<b>The Act of May 24, 1928, as amended (49 U.S.C. App. 211-213)</b>	Authorizes the Secretary to lease contiguous unappropriated public lands (not to exceed 2,560 acres) for a public airport.
<b>The Airport and Airway Improvement Act of 1982 (49 U.S.C. 2215)</b>	Authorizes conveyance of lands to public agencies for use as airports and airways.
<b>The Engle Act of February 28, 1958 (43 U.S.C. 156)</b>	Provides that withdrawals for the Department of Defense for more than 5,000 acres shall be made by Congress.
<b>The Recreation and Public Purposes (R&amp;PP) Act of 1926, as amended (43 U.S.C. 869)</b>	Authorizes the Secretary to classify public lands for lease or sale for recreation or public purposes.
<b>The R&amp;PP Amendment Act of 1988</b>	Provides that suitable public lands may be made available for use as solid waste disposal sites, in a manner that will protect the United States against unforeseen liability.
<b>The Burton-Santini Act (P.L. 96-586, 94 Stat. 3381)</b>	Authorizes the Secretary to sell not more than 700 acres of public lands per calendar year in and around Las Vegas, Nevada. The proceeds are to be used to acquire environmentally sensitive lands in the Lake Tahoe Basin of California and Nevada.
<b>The Federal Power Act of 1920, as amended (16 U.S.C. 818)</b>	Allows other uses of Federal waterpower withdrawals with Federal Energy Regulatory Commission approval.

<b>Indian Self Determination And Education Assistance Act (P.L. 93-638)</b>	Provides for non-competitive contracts, grants, or cooperative agreements entered into between a tribal organization and the Federal government for the planning, conduct, and administration of programs which enhance Indian educational achievement or provide other Federal services more responsive to the needs and desires of those communities.
<b>The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act as amended by Federal Facility Compliance Act of 1992 (42 U.S.C. 6901-6992)</b>	Authorizes EPA to manage, by regulation, hazardous wastes on active disposal operations. Waives sovereign immunity for Federal agencies with respect to all Federal, State, and local solid and hazardous waste laws and regulations. Makes Federal agencies subject to civil and administrative penalties for violations, and to cost assessments for the administration of the enforcement.
<b>The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (42 U.S.C. 9601-9673)</b>	Provides for liability, risk assessment, compensation, emergency response, and cleanup (including the cleanup of inactive sites) for hazardous substances. Requires Federal agencies to report sites where hazardous wastes are or have been stored, treated, or disposed, and requires responsible parties, including Federal agencies, to clean-up releases of hazardous substances.
<b>Community Environmental Response Facilitations Act of 1992 (42 U.S.C. 9620(h))</b>	Amendment to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980, as amended, which expands on the risk assessment requirements for land transfers and disposal.
<b>The Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act of 1986 (42 U.S.C. 11001-11050)</b>	Requires the private sector to inventory chemicals and chemical products, to report those in excess of threshold planning quantities, to inventory emergency response equipment, to provide annual reports and support to local and State emergency response organizations, and to maintain a liaison with the local and state emergency response organizations and the public.
<b>The Pollution Prevention Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 13101-13109)</b>	Requires and encourages prevention and reduction of waste streams and other pollution through minimization, process change, and recycling. Encourages and requires development of new technology and markets to meet the objectives.
<b>The Food Security Act of 1985 (7 U.S.C. 148f)</b>	Provides for the transfer of funds to the Secretary of Agriculture for Mormon cricket and grasshopper control.
<b>The General Mining Law of 1872, as amended (30 U.S.C. 22, et seq.)</b>	Provides for locating and patenting mining claims where a discovery has been made for locatable minerals on public lands in specified States, mostly in the western United States.
<b>The Act of March 3, 1879, as amended, (43 U.S.C. 31(a))</b>	Provides for the inventory and classification of the public lands, and examination of the mineral resources and products of the national domain.
<b>The Mining and Minerals Policy Act of 1970, (30 U.S.C. 21a) (30 U.S.C. 1601, et seq.)</b>	Sets out the policy of fostering development of economically stable mining and mineral industries, and studying methods for waste disposal and reclamation.
<b>The Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act for 1989 (43 U.S.C. 1474)</b>	Provides that receipts for 1989 and thereafter from administrative fees (service charges) established by the Secretary for processing actions relating to the administration of the General Mining Laws shall be immediately available to BLM for mining law administration program operations.
<b>The Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993 (P.L. 103-66)</b>	Establishes an annual \$100 per claim maintenance fee for unpatented mining claims and sites through FY 1998. The law allows a waiver from the fee for those claimants who hold 10 or fewer claims. It also establishes a \$25 per claim location fee for new claims, to be paid when they are recorded with BLM. The Act also broadened the BLM's authority to collect

	recreation use fees.
<b>The Government Performance and Results Act of 1993 (P.L. 103-62)</b>	To provide for the establishment, testing, and evaluation of performance measurement in the Federal Government, and for other purposes.
<b>Executive Order 12906</b>	The executive branch is developing, in cooperation with State, local, and tribal governments, and the private sector, a coordinated National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI) to support public and private sector applications of geospatial data. BLM is charged with developing data standards, ensuring the capability to share cadastral data from the Public Land Survey System of the United States with partners.
<b>The Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1996 (P.L. 104-134)</b>	Directs the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Bureau of Land Management, to develop and implement a pilot recreation fee demonstration program to determine the feasibility of cost recovery for operation and maintenance of recreation areas and sites.
<b>National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Establishment Act, as amended, (16 U.S.C. 3701)</b>	Established the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation as a nonprofit corporation to encourage, accept and administer private gifts of property, and to undertake activities to further the conservation and management of fish, wildlife, and plant resources of the United States.
<b>Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act of 1998 (P.L. 105-263)</b>	Authorizes the orderly disposal of certain Federal lands through sale in Clark County, Nevada, and provides for the acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands within the State of Nevada.
<b>Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Park and Gunnison Gorge National Conservation Area Act of 1999</b>	Establishes the Gunnison Gorge National Conservation Area to be managed by the Secretary, acting through the Director of the Bureau of Land Management.
<b>Presidential Proclamation 6920 of 1996</b>	Established the Grand Staircase - Escalante National Monument, to be managed by the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Director of the Bureau of Land Management.
<b>Presidential Proclamation 7265 of 2000</b>	Established the Grand Canyon - Parashant National Monument. The Secretary of the Interior shall manage the monument through the Bureau of Land Management and the National Park Service. The Bureau of Land Management shall have primary management authority for those portions of the Monument outside of the Lake Mead National Recreation Area.
<b>Presidential Proclamation 7263 of 2000</b>	Established the Agua Fria National Monument. The Secretary of the Interior shall manage the monument through the Bureau of Land Management.
<b>Presidential Proclamation 7264 of 2000</b>	Established the California Coastal National Monument. The Secretary of the Interior shall manage the monument through the Bureau of Land Management.
<b>The Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act for 1994 (P.L. 103-138)</b>	Provides that funds shall be available to BLM for mining law administration program operations, to be reduced by amounts collected from annual mining claim fees.
<b>The Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1999, as included in P.L. 105-277, section 101(e).</b>	Reauthorizes the collection of annual mining claim maintenance fees through 2001. Extends the recreation fee demonstration program through fiscal year 2001, with collected funds remaining available through fiscal year 2004.

## OREGON & CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE CITATIONS

**43 U.S.C. 1181 a, b, d and f, the Oregon and California Grant Lands Act of 1937**, provides for management of the revested Oregon and California Railroad and reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands for permanent forest production under the principle of sustained yield; for cooperative agreements with other agencies or private owners for coordinated administration; for leasing of lands for grazing; for performing any and all acts and for making such rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper for administering such lands; and for distribution of receipts.

**43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq., the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976**, as amended, provides for the public lands to be generally retained in Federal ownership; for periodic and systematic inventory of the public lands and their resources; for a review of existing withdrawals and classifications; for establishing comprehensive rules and regulations for administering public land statutes; for multiple use management on a sustained yield basis; for protection of scientific, scenic, historical, ecological, environmental, air and atmospheric, water resource, and archaeological values; for receiving fair market value for the use of the public lands and their resources; for establishing uniform procedures for any disposal, acquisition, or exchange; for protecting areas of critical environmental concern; and for recognizing the Nation's need for domestic sources of minerals, food, timber, and fiber from the public lands, including implementation of the Mining and Minerals Policy Act of 1970.

**The Federal Land Policy and Management Act**, applies to all public lands which include the O&C Grant Lands by definition (43 U.S.C. 1702). However, §701(b) of FLPMA (43 U.S.C. 1701 note) provides that if any provision of FLPMA is in conflict with or inconsistent with the O&C Act and Coos Bay Wagon Road Act, insofar as they relate to management of timber resources and disposition of revenue from lands and resources, the latter Acts will prevail.

**53 Stat. 753, The act of May 24, 1939** relates to the disposition of funds from the Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Lands located in western Oregon.

The Act provides that 25 percent of the aggregate of all receipts collected during the current fiscal year from the revested Oregon and California Railroad grant lands is hereby made a charge against the Oregon and California land grant fund and shall be transferred to the General Fund in the Treasury in accordance with the second paragraph of subsection (b) of title II of the Act of August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 876).

This language was first enacted in the 1953 Interior Department Appropriations Act when a portion of funds appropriated in the BLM "Construction" account were provided specifically for construction and acquisition projects and made a reimbursable charge against the one-third portion of receipts that were eligible to be returned to the O&C counties under the provision of the second paragraph of subsection (b) of Title II of the O&C Act. This language has been included in all subsequent appropriations.

**P.L. 104-134, Omnibus Consolidated Rescissions and Appropriations Act of 1996.**

**P.L. 105-83, Department of Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act of 1998.**

**P.L. 105-277, Omnibus Appropriations Act of 1999.**

**P.L. 106-113, Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2000.**

**P.L. 106-291, Department of Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2001**

## **AUTHORIZATIONS**

**The Oregon and California Grant Lands Act of 1937 (43 U.S.C. 1181)**

Provides for conservation, management, permanent forest production, and sale of timber from the Revested Oregon and California (O&C) Railroad Grant Lands and the Reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road (CBWR) Lands located in western Oregon.

**The Act of May 24, 1939 (53 Stat. 753)**

Relates to the disposition of funds from the Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Lands.

**The Timber Protection Act of 1922 (16 U.S.C. 594)**

Provides for the protection of timber from fire, disease, and insects.

**The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA) (43 U.S.C. 1702, 1701 note)**

Applies to all "public lands" which include the O&C Grant Lands by definition (§103(e)). However, §701(b) provides that if any provision of FLPMA is in conflict with or inconsistent with the O&C Act and the Coos Bay Wagon Road Act insofar as they relate to management of timber resources and disposition of revenue from lands and resources, the latter Acts will prevail. In addition, many other Federal statutes regarding natural resource management and protection apply to the management of the O&C and CBWR Lands in western Oregon.

**The Secure Rural Schools and Land (O&C) Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-393)**

Authorizes stabilized payments to Oregon and California Grant and Coos Bay Way Wagon Road (CBWR) Counties for fiscal years 2001 through 2006. Each county that received payment during the eligibility period (1986-1999) will receive an amount equal to the average of the three highest 50-percent payments and safety net payments made for the fiscal years of the eligibility period. The payments will be adjusted to reflect 50 percent of the cumulative changes in the Consumer Price Index that occur after publication of the CPI for fiscal year 2000.

## Executive Orders

Secretary of the Interior Order 3175 (2 DM 512)	Indian trust assets
Executive Order 11593	Preservation of the cultural environment
Executive Order 11644 and 11989	Off-road vehicles
Executive Order 11988	Flood plain management
Executive Order 11990	Wetlands, riparian zones
Executive Order 12008	Pollution control
Executive Order 12898	Environmental justice
Executive Order 12962	Recreational fishing
Executive Order 13007	Sacred sites
Executive Order 13112	Invasive species
Executive Order 13175	Tribal consultation
Executive Order 13212	Energy policy
Executive Order xxx	migratory birds
Presidential Proclamation 7397 of January 17, 2001	Established Sonoran Desert National Monument
BLM Manual 1601	Land Use Planning
BLM Manual 1613	ACECs
BLM Handbook H-1601-1	Land Use Planning Handbook
BLM Handbook H-1790-1	NEPA

### Appendix C.-Existing GIS Data and Projected New Data to Complete Yuma RMP

Layer name	Existing Data Set	Scale	Metadata Exists	Data Std Status	Data Std Name	Data Meets Standard?	Proposed Method of Data Procurement/ Conversion
Dna=does not apply							
<b>GIS Baseline</b>							
bndcity_x	City points	24k	No	AZ BLM	State Standard	YES	
bndaz_p	Arizona boundary	24k	No	AZ BLM	State Standard	YES	Update from GCDB
bndblm_p	Yuma Field Office boundary	24k	No	AZ BLM	State Standard	YES	Update from GCDB
bndcty_l	County boundaries	24k	No	AZ BLM	State Standard	YES	Update from GCDB
hydro_l	Rivers	24k	No	AZ BLM	State Standard	YES	update with BOR data
hydro_p	Lakes in the YFO	24k	No	AZ BLM	State Standard	YES	
drainage_l	Drainages	24k	No	AZ BLM	State Standard	YES	Acquire use DOQQs or in-house
watshed_p	Watersheds	100k	No	AZ BLM	State Standard	NO	Acquire updated set, 24k if possible
secpss_p	PLSS data – sections	24k	No	AZ BLM	State Standard	NO	Update from GCDB
tplss_p	PLSS data – townships	24k	No	AZ BLM	State Standard	NO	Update from GCDB
statsec_p	Statewide PLSS	100k?	No			?	Acquire updated set or build from GCDB
owndap	Disposed/Acquired lands	24k	No	AZ BLM	State Standard	?	Update from GCDB - CONTRACT
ownsurf_p	Land ownership	24k	No	AZ BLM	State Standard	NO	Update from GCDB - CONTRACT
caown_p	California land ownership	24k	No	CA BLM	?	?	Update from GCDB - CONTRACT
fws_wld_p	FWS Wilderness Boundary	GPS	No	AZ BLM	State Standard	Yes	
fws_rd_l	FWS Roads	GPS	No	AZ BLM	State Standard	Yes	
fws_water_x	FWS Waters	GPS	No	AZ BLM	State Standard	Yes	
drgs100k	digital raster graphics	100k	No	AZ BLM	State Standard	YES	Compiled by contractor complete
drgs24k	digital raster graphics	24k	No	AZ BLM	State Standard	YES	
doqq	Digital Orthophoto Quadrangles	24k	No	AZ BLM	State Standard	YES	Compiled by contractor complete
yfo_index_p	DRG list and local index numbers	24k	No	AZ BLM	State Standard	Yes	complete
<b>Land Use Designations</b>							
yfo_wld_p	YFO Wilderness Areas	24k	No	AZ BLM	State Standard	Yes	Adjust data as needed
ca_wld_p	CA Wilderness Areas	100k	No	AZ BLM	State Standard	Yes	Adjust data as needed
wild_zone_p	YFO Wilderness Zones	24k	No	AZ BLM	State Standard	Yes	
	WSAs	24k					
acec_p	ACECs	24k	No	AZ BLM	State Standard	YES	update as needed in-house
none	Proposed and existing SMAs	dna	No	dna	dna	dna	contract
none	Map withdrawals	dna	Yes	dna	dna	dna	contract
<b>Vegetation</b>							
lcr_veg97	BOR vegetation types	?	No	AZ BLM	State Standard	?	Lower Colorado River only

### Appendix C.-Existing GIS Data and Projected New Data to Complete Yuma RMP

Layer name	Existing Data Set	Scale	Metadata Exists	Data Std Status	Data Std Name	Data Meets Standard?	Proposed Method of Data Procurement/ Conversion
vegazagfp	Statewide vegetation types	100k	No	AZ BLM	State Standard	YES	Acquire updated set, 24k if possible contract
	Upland vegetation	24k	No				
	Relic plant communities	24k					
Yes	Salvinia	GPS	Yes	AZ BLM	State Standard	Yes	Ongoing collection in house
Yes	Non-native invasive species		Yes	AZ BLM	State Standard	Yes	Ongoing collection. in-house
Soils							
soilypg_p	Yuma Proving Ground Soil types	GPS	No	AZ BLM	State Standard	Yes	complete
none	Sensitive soil inventory	24k	No	dna	dna	dna	
Transportation							
roads_l	Roads	24k	No	AZ BLM	State Standard	Yes	Combine all road layers into one, eliminate duplication, continue with GPS data collection data collection w/GPS QA and update every 5 years
trails_l	Trails, drivable washes	GPS	No	AZ BLM	State Standard	Yes	
Fire Management							
firezone_x	Fire sampling points	100k	No	AZ BLM	State Standard	?	in-house
firezone_p	Fire zones	100k	No	AZ BLM	State Standard	?	in-house
firerxp_p	Proposed prescribed fires	GPS	No	AZ BLM	State Standard	YES	ongoing data collection in-house
firecat1_p	Fire fuel categories	100k	No	AZ BLM	State Standard	?	update as needed in-house
fire_98_x	Fire < 10 acres	24k	No	AZ BLM	State Standard	YES	complete
fire_98_p	Fire > 10 acres	GPS	No	AZ BLM	State Standard	YES	complete
fire_99_x	Fire < 10 acres	24k	No	AZ BLM	State Standard	YES	complete
fire_99_p	Fire > 10 acres	GPS	No	AZ BLM	State Standard	YES	complete
fire_00_x	Fire < 10 acres	24k	No	AZ BLM	State Standard	YES	complete
fire_00_p	Fire > 10 acres	GPS	No	AZ BLM	State Standard	YES	complete
fire_01_x	Fire < 10 acres	24k	No	AZ BLM	State Standard	YES	ongoing data collection in-house
fire_01_p	Fire > 10 acres	GPS	No	AZ BLM	State Standard	YES	ongoing data collection in-house
	Fire Prevention	GPS					in-house
none	Fire frequency	dna	No	dna	dna	dna	contract
Fish and Wildlife							
bat_hmp_inv	Bats	24k	No	AZ BLM	State Standard	YES	update as needed in-house
hmp_p	Habitat mgt plans	100k	No	AZ BLM	State Standard	YES	
	Various wildlife habitats	100k					AGFD
none	TNC Biodiversity map	dna	Yes	TNC	dna	No	contract
none	T&E survey/habitat delin: Western yellow billed cuckoo	dna	No	dna	dna	dna	contract

### Appendix C.-Existing GIS Data and Projected New Data to Complete Yuma RMP

Layer name	Existing Data Set	Scale	Metadata Exists	Data Std Status	Data Std Name	Data Meets Standard?	Proposed Method of Data Procurement/ Conversion
<b>Special Status Species</b>							
torthab_p	Tortoise habitat	24k	No	AZ BLM	State Standard		Acquire updated sets, 24k if possible (AGFD)
bhshab_p	bighorn sheep habitat	24k	No	AZ BLM	State Standard	NO	Acquire updated sets, 24k if possible (AGFD)
tortsite_x	Desert Tortoise sighting	24k	No			?	Needs work AGFD database in-house
tortoise_l	Desert Tortoise movement	24k	No			?	Needs work AGFD database in-house
flahist_p	Flat Tailed Horn Lizard hist. bndy	24k	No	AZ BLM	State Standard	YES	in-house
flaprop_p	Flat Tailed Horn Lizard prop. bndy	24k	No	AZ BLM	State Standard	YES	in-house
ftlizhab_p	Flat Tailed Horn Lizard hma	24k	No	AZ BLM	State Standard	YES	in-house
	Yuma Clapper rail	GPS	GPS	Yes	AZ BLM	?	contract
	Sensitive Plant locations	GPS	GPS	Yes	AZ BLM	?	contract
none	T&E survey/habitat delin: SWFL	GIS	Yes	BOR	BOR	dna	contract
none	T&E survey/habitat delin: Razorback sucker	dna	No	dna	dna	dna	contract
<b>Hazardous Materials</b>							
hazmat_x	Hazmat	GPS	No	AZ BLM	State Standard	YES	ongoing data collection in-house
hazmat_p	Hazmat	GPS	No	AZ BLM	State Standard	YES	ongoing data collection in-house
haz_tmp_x	Temporary Hazmat site < 5 acres	GPS					new data collection in-house
haz_tmp_p	Temporary Hazmat site > 5 acres	GPS					new data collection in-house
none	Abandoned mines inventory/GIS	24k	No	dna	dna	dna	AZ State Mines or contract
none	Unexploded ordnance	dna	No	dna	dna	dna	contract
none	Unauthorized dump site inventory	dna	No	dna	dna	dna	contract
none	Hazmat site inventory	dna	No	dna	dna	dna	contract
none	Formerly used defense sites(FUDS) inventory	dna	No	dna	dna	dna	contract
<b>Range</b>							
rangeimp_x	Range improvements	24k	No	AZ BLM	State Standard	YES	Needs updating in-house
rangeimp_l	Range improvements	24k	No	AZ BLM	State Standard	YES	Needs updating in-house
bor_wells_x	Well Inventory from BOR	GPS	No	AZ BLM	State Standard	YES	
busite_x	Burro monitoring,mortality,capture	24k	No	AZ BLM	State Standard	YES	redesign layer to meet needs in-house
burhma_p	Burro herd management area	24k	No	AZ BLM	State Standard	NO	redesign layer to meet needs in-house
<b>Recreation</b>							
closure_p	Recreation closure	24k	No	AZ BLM	State Standard	Yes	complete
recarea_p	Recreation management areas	24k	No	AZ BLM	State Standard	YES	update as needed in-house
recfacx	Rec facilities at campground	GPS	No	AZ BLM	State Standard	YES	ongoing data collection in-house
recma_p	Recreation areas	24k	No	AZ BLM	State Standard	?	

### Appendix C.-Existing GIS Data and Projected New Data to Complete Yuma RMP

Layer name	Existing Data Set	Scale	Metadata Exists	Data Std Status	Data Std Name	Data Meets Standard?	Proposed Method of Data Procurement/ Conversion
rehab_l	designated for rehabilitation	24k	No	AZ BLM	State Standard	?	
vrnmcass_p	VRM classes/reevaluate	24k	No	AZ BLM	State Standard	NO	need data contract
ohvclass	Classification of OHV use	24k	No	AZ BLM	State Standard	NO	need data in-house
feedemo_x	Fee demo sites (collection boxes)	GPS	?	AZ BLM	State Standard		need data in-house
feedemo_p	Fee demo areas	GPS	?	AZ BLM	State Standard		need data in-house
adminst_x	Admin sites for YFO	24k	No	AZ BLM	State Standard	YES	need data in-house
none	Outfitter and Guide permit areas	24k	No	dna	dna	dna	contract
<b>Geology</b>							
faults_l	Fault data	100k	No	AZ BLM	State Standard	YES	ALRIS data
	Geology	24k					contract
<b>Climate</b>							
	Climate - Precip/Temp Zones	100k					
	ROS	100k					contract
<b>Cultural</b>							
none	Paleo sites	24k	No	dna	dna	dna	contract
	Historic sites	24k					
	Cultural/Archaeological sites	24k					AZSITE
none	Class I cultural resource inventory	dna	AZSlte	dna	dna		contract
htrails_l	Historic trails	24k	No	AZ BLM	State Standard	YES	need data in-house
<b>Utility Corridors</b>							
	Powerlines	24k					contract
	Pipelines	GPS					contract
	Existing utility corridor	GPS					contract
<b>Lands</b>							
none	Wells	24k					need update in-house
none	Comsites	GPS	No				need data in house
none	Agricultural leases	GPS	No				contract
none	Existing R&PP Leases/patents	GPS	No	dna	dna	dna	contract
none	Delineate withdrawn lands	dna	No	dna	dna	dna	contract
<b>Minerals</b>							
	Federal subsurface ownership	24k					contract
	Withdrawn lands	24k					contract
	Community pits	GPS					contract
	Common use areas	GPS					contract
non	Historical or abandoned pits > 5ac	GPS	No	dna	dna	dna	contract

### Appendix C.-Existing GIS Data and Projected New Data to Complete Yuma RMP

Layer name	Existing Data Set	Scale	Metadata Exists	Data Std Status	Data Std Name	Data Meets Standard?	Proposed Method of Data Procurement/ Conversion
	Mineral Sale	GPS					contract
none	Existing disposal areas	dna	No	dna	dna	dna	in house
none	Mineral potential index maps	dna	USGS	USGS	dna	dna	contract
none	Mineral occurrence maps	dna	USGS	USGS	dna	dna	contract
<b>Socioeconomic</b>							
none	Socioeconomic workshops	dna	No	dna	dna	dna	contract

<b>Appendix D.-BLM Roles and Responsibilities</b>		
<b>Position</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Roles/Responsibilities</b>
State Director	Elaine Zielinski	1. Issues the draft RMP/EIS, final RMP/EIS, and ROD.
National Planning Support Team	Mike Mottice Carol MacDonald	1. Work to reduce barriers and provide support needed by the field office to complete the plan on schedule, coordinate with national level interest groups, and coordinate at the national level with the Department, Congress, and other agencies.
State Office Coordinator	Gregg Simmons	1. Coordinates assignment and scheduling of any needed personnel from the Arizona State Office. 2. Coordinates timely reviews by Technical Review team in cooperation with RMP Team Lead in accordance with schedule. 3. Acts as the State Director's representative for the project. 4. Provides technical assistance to the field office when necessary.
Field Manager	Gail Acheson	1. Responsible for preparation and completion of RMP. 2. Recommends approval of the draft and final RMP/EIS and ROD. 3. Apprises RMP Team Lead Manager of needed corrections and ensuring original direction is maintained.
Assistant Field Managers	Maureen Merrell Lester Tisino Tom Zale AFM Recreation and Visitors Services	1. Assures availability of Core and ID Team members for completion of all phases of the RMP within assigned dates. 2. Participates in all reviews.
Public Affairs Specialist	Lori Cook (YFO)	1. Coordinates with the ASO Public Affairs Officer for statewide consistency. 2. Assists RMP Team Lead and contractor in keeping all local interest groups and key individuals informed of general plan progress. 3. Assists RMP Team Lead in preparing planning newsletter. 4. Participates in all public participation activities.
RMP Team Lead	Micki Bailey	1. Serves as primary contact and spokesperson for RMP process. 2. Works with Public Affairs Specialist to coordinate public participation plan. 3. Ensures Core Team and ID Team members are aware of day to day tasks, assignments, schedule, and deadlines 4. Coordinates with Assistant Field Managers and ASO Coordinator to ensure RMP commitments are met and assignments completed by staff under their jurisdiction. 5. Keeps Core Team, ID Team, and ASO Coordinator informed on progress with monthly updates. 6. Identifies problems or challenges in meeting scheduled time frames, recommends solutions, and facilitates the resolution of conflicts.

<b>Appendix D.-BLM Roles and Responsibilities</b>		
<b>Position</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Roles/Responsibilities</b>
Core Team	Gail Acheson Lori Cook Maureen Merrell Steve Juziuk Tom Zale Karen Reichhardt Steve Fusilier Mark Lowans Ron Morfin Lester Tisino Dave Daniels Micki Bailey	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Participates in team meetings and work sessions</li> <li>2. Assures the technical adequacy of program input; coordinates with ASO counterparts and contractor on all aspects of plan development and technical program adequacy.</li> <li>3. Reviews document and assures that references are documented, terms defined, and thoughts and statements are consistent throughout the document.</li> <li>4. Provides written responses when requested to public comments received throughout the course of the RMP.</li> <li>5. Works with contractor to ensure the RMP is prepared within the technical and procedural quality standards, which meet the requirements of the Bureau Planning System, NEPA guidelines, and RMP planning guidance (S. Juziuk/COR).</li> </ol>
ID Team		
Wildlife	Jeff Young	1. Serves as program lead for their section/issues.
	Fred Wong	2. Works with contractor to prepare the pertinent section of the RMP.
Vegetation	Jennifer Green	3. Assists in preparation of all sections of the document.
Cultural	Sandra Arnold	4. Ensures technical adequacy of their program.
Range Mgt	Roger Oyler	5. Reviews the entire RMP and comments on all sections.
Lands/Realty	Candy Holzer	6. GIS – Serves as data standards, metadata, and requirements; Provide GIS expertise to RMP ID Team (e.g., technical assistance, training, correction efforts).
	Francis Rodriguez	
Minerals	Art Lopez	
Surface Prot.	Matt Plis	
Recreation	Gary Rowell	
	Steve Bonar	
Fire	Bill Alexander	
	Dave Repass	
GIS	Mike Behrens	
Socioeconomic	Barb Bowles	
	Steve Cohn	
Technical Review Team	State Office Program Leads	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Provide policy, technical, and consistency review of documents.</li> <li>2. Provide comments to Field Office counterparts and RMP Team Lead; and advice of needed corrections.</li> </ol>
Support Team	Teryl Williams Penny Seitz Theresa Schutt Mirella Lopez Denise Dorsey	1. Assists RMP effort as necessary in providing administrative skills, computer and IRM/IT support, public affairs assistance, and other administrative duties.

### Appendix E.-Estimated Work Months for Yuma RMP Revision

The following table is a summary of workmonths for the staff over the course of the plan from FY'04-FY'07. Labor costs will be charged to both the plan and benefiting subactivities. Workmonths below are funded by planning only.

Position/Person	FY'04	FY'05	FY'06	FY'07	Totals
<b>Management Team</b>					
Field Manager – Acheson, Gail	0.25	1	1	1	<b>3.25</b>
Assistant Mgr. Admin – Merrell, Maureen	0.25	1	1	1	<b>3.25</b>
Assistant Mgr. Resources – Zale, Tom	0.25	1	1	1	<b>3.25</b>
Assistant Mgr. Visitors Services – Vacant	0.25	1	1	1	<b>3.25</b>
Public Affairs – Cook, Lori	1	2	2	1	<b>6</b>
<b>Core Team</b>					
RMP Team Lead – Bailey, Micki	12	12	12	4	<b>40</b>
Budget – Juziuk, Steve	2	2	2	1	<b>7</b>
Resources – Reichhardt, Karen	.25	2	2	1	<b>5.25</b>
Lands – Fusilier, Stephen	.25	4	2	1	<b>7.25</b>
Wilderness – Morfin, Ron	.25	2	2	1	<b>5.25</b>
Visitors Services – Lowans, Mark	.25	2	2	1	<b>5.25</b>
Fire Mgt. – Tisino, Lester	.25	2	2	1	<b>5.25</b>
Fire Mgt. – Daniels, Dave	.25	2	2	1	<b>5.25</b>
GIS – Bowles, Barbara	2	2	2	1	<b>7</b>
Haz. Materials. Sp. – Jeffcoat, Lowell	.25	2	2	1	<b>5.25</b>
<b>ID Team</b>					
Wildlife Bio. – Wong, Fred	0	4	2	1	<b>7</b>
Wildlife Bio. – Young, Jeff	0	4	2	1	<b>7</b>
NRS – Green, Jennifer	0	3	2	1	<b>6</b>
Rangeland Sp. – Oyler, Roger	0	3	2	1	<b>6</b>
Archaeologist – Arnold, Sandra	0	5	3	1	<b>9</b>
Realty Sp. – Rodriguez, Francis	0	2	1	1	<b>4</b>
Realty Sp. – Lopez, Art	0	2	1	1	<b>4</b>
Land Law Examiner – Holzer, Candy	0	2	.50	1	<b>3.5</b>
Surface Protection Sp. – Rowell, Gary	0	2	1	1	<b>4</b>
Geologist – Plis, Matt	0	2	1	1	<b>4</b>
Outdoor Rec. Planner – Bonar, Steve	0	5	3	1	<b>9</b>
Park Ranger – Alexander, Bill	0	1	1	1	<b>3</b>
Fire Biologist-Repass, David	0	1	.50	1	<b>2.5</b>
Fire Ecologist - Behrens, Mike	0	1	.50	1	<b>2.5</b>
L.E. Officer – Dorsey, Keith	0	1	1	1	<b>3</b>
<b>Support Team</b>					
Management Asst. - Seitz, Penny	.5	1	1	0	<b>2.5</b>
Staff Assistant – Schutt, Theresa	.5	1	1	0	<b>2.5</b>
Public Contact Spec. – Lopez, Mirella	0	.25	.25	0	<b>0.5</b>
Info. Receptionist – Juziuk, Loren	0	.25	.25	0	<b>0.5</b>
Public Contact Spec. - Vice Dorsey	0	.25	.25	0	<b>0.5</b>
Purchasing Agent – Dorsey, Denise	0	.50	.50	0	<b>1</b>
<b>Total Work Months</b>	<b>20.75</b>	<b>79.25</b>	<b>60.75</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>193.75</b>

<b>Appendix G.-Yuma FO RMP Revision Cost Summary</b>					
<b>Salaries/Labor<sup>1</sup></b>					
	<b>FY'04</b>	<b>FY'05</b>	<b>FY'06</b>	<b>FY'07</b>	<b>Totals</b>
Management/Support Team					
Core Team					
ID Team					
Admin. Support					
<b>Total Salaries</b>					
<b>Procurement</b>					
Federal Register					
Newsletter/Updates					
Draft/Final RMP/EIS					
Record of Decision					
<b>Total Procurement</b>					
<b>Contract Costs</b>					
RMP Contract Estimate <sup>2</sup>					
GIS Task Order					
Learning Communities Task Order					
Economic Workshop Series Task Order					
<b>Total Contracts</b>					
<b>Supplies</b>					
<b>Total Supplies</b>					
<b>Equipment</b>					
<b>Total Equipment</b>					
<b>Travel</b>					
<b>Total Travel</b>					
<b>Vehicles</b>					
<b>Total Vehicles</b>					
<b>Other Costs</b>					
<b>Total Other Costs<sup>3</sup></b>					
<b>Total Planning Budget</b>					
<b>Total Costs per FY</b>					

<sup>1</sup> Labor dollars were estimated from salaries as they existed January 12, 2004.

<sup>2</sup> Awarded contracts are averaging \$1.75 million statewide.

<sup>3</sup> Arizona State Office Support and costs associated with ASO review.

<b>Appendix F.-Yuma RMP Revision Schedule</b>	
<b>TASK</b>	<b>SCHEDULED DATE OF COMPLETION</b>
Prepare Pre-Plan	01/01/04
Training: Planning Concepts	02/01/04
Federal Register NOI Advertised	02/01/04
Training: Learning Communities (James Kent and Associates)	03/01/04
Award RMP Contract	04/01/04
Initiate Cooperative Agreements	04/01/04
Initiate USFWS Consultation Agreement	04/01/04
Training: National Mailing List	04/01/04
Scoping Report	09/30/04
Planning Criteria	01/01/05
Collect Inventory Data	02/01/05
Analyze the Management Situation	02/01/05
Formulate the Alternatives	05/01/05
Estimate Effects of Alternatives	09/01/05
Select Preferred Alternative	12/01/05
Issue Draft Plan/Draft EIS	12/01/05
Forward Section 7 Consultation to USFWS	12/01/05
Issue Proposed RMP/Final EIS	06/01/06
Issue Final RMP/Signed ROD	12/01/06